The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Sandusky street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1874. NO. 185.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF BANK INCORPORATION BILL.

CARE OF INSANE CRIMINALS.

INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

No More Pay for County Treasurers.

REGULATION OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Annual Wrangle Over Purdon's Digest.

MAKING GAME OF THE GAME LAWS.

A REBUKE FROM SPEAKER M'CORMICK.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate passed finally the act to provide for the incorporation of banks, and also reconsidered the bill relating to the care of the criminal insane, and passed it finally.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Indiana Normal School was also passed.

HOUSE.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Myer, of Bradford, introduced and had passed a resolution to adjourn on the 15th of May.

Mr. Bates, To pay the troops employed in putting down the riot at Susquehanna Depot.

Mr. Henry, For the removal of the records of the Criminal Court of Cambria county.

Mr. Wainwright, A further supplement to the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county.

The House considered bills on first reading and passed a number of unimportant ones; such as fixing the compensation of bridge viewers, authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of Aldermen, for the relief of Richard Budd and Abram Troxel, soldiers of 1812, authorizing common carriers to sell goods. The act granting additional compensation to county treasurers was defeated.

The act regulating medical practice, preventing all persons from practicing unless they shall have regularly graduated, created considerable discussion. All the doctors in the House rallied to its support. Doctors DeWitt, Piper, Cressler, Bailey and Smith spoke in favor of the bill, which went up to second reading.

A resolution to pay for Purdon's Digest occasioned an amount of filibustering by parties who were anxious to keep the books and vote against paying for them. The resolution passed—63 to 19.

A supplement to the Game laws, authorizing county treasurers to pay a bounty on the scalps of certain animals, came up and became the subject of all kinds of amendments, to include catamounts, wild cats, panthers, wolves, *et al.*, with a proviso that it should not apply to wolves in sheep's clothing, &c., &c.

Speaker McCormick took the House to task for frittering away their time, and suggested that they had better adjourn if they could not improve.

Suiting the action to the word, he slapped down the gavel and adjourned the House.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1874.

The Senate, this morning, took up its calendar, and disposed of all the bills on third reading. Mr. McClure's bill, for the admission of the criminal insane to the State hospitals was defeated, yeas 15, nays 10; and not having the constitutional vote of 17, it fell. A reconsideration will be moved to-morrow, when it will probably pass. The following bills also passed finally:

Senate bill fixing the salaries of the several State officers of this Commonwealth, the number of clerks employed in the several departments, and their compensation, and providing for the incidental expenses of said departments.

Senate bill to authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective and where the purchase money has been paid.

Senate bill supplement to an act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers, approved April 15, 1858.

House bill making appropriation to Philadelphia Society to Alleviate the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Senate bill relating to Criminal Courts in Philadelphia.

Senate bill to repeal the third section of an act entitled "An act for locating of a State road in the counties of Schuylkill and Dauphin, approved the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869, and the supplement to the said act, approved the 27th day of February, A. D. 1872.

The Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to Senate bill No. 48, an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain private corporations.

On motion of Mr. Wallace the consideration of senate bill entitled A further supplement to an act relative to settling the lower and partition, approved the 20th day of February A. D. 1854, and its supplement, approved the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, postponed on third reading, was resumed. The bill was amended by unanimous consent, and passed.

In the House the following bills passed finally:

House bill to provide for an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren. Appropriates $150,000 to the hospital.

Senate bill relating to affidavits of defense.

House bill to empower the several courts of this Commonwealth to vacate roads, streets, lanes and alleys, which have been laid out thirty years and not opened. Amended by striking out thirty years and inserting five years.

House bill relating to the estates of decedents.

House bill relative to burial grounds situated in incorporated boroughs.

House bill providing for the construction of sewers by and in incorporated boroughs.

House bill supplement to an act entitled An act granting a pension to Henry Fix.

[The pensioner was a member of Col. Thomas' regiment, and received injuries by a collision on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Harrisburg.]

House bill to repeal an act to prohibit the issuing of licenses in the borough of Braddock, township of Versailles, &c., so far as relates to the borough of Braddock.

The Compulsory Education bill came up in the House on third reading, and gave rise to considerable debate. It compels the attendance of children at school at least twelve weeks in the year, under a penalty of not less than 50 cents nor more then $5.

Mr. Oliver delivered an elaborate speech in favor of the bill, giving a description of the school systems of the several European governments where education is compulsory, complimenting particularly that obtaining in the governments of Prussia, Wurtemburg and Switzerland. He hoped the House would pass the bill.

Mr. Brockway fully agreed with Mr. Oliver on the principles of the bill, but he thought the time had not yet arrived for its adoption in our State, and that the bill itself would work its own defeat.

Several amendments were proposed, but the House refused to accept them, or go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McCreery pointed out several objections to the bill, which he thought would prove fatal to its successful operation if it became a law.

Mr. Campbell was in favor of the bill, but thought it should be perfected in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Baily entertained similar views. He was by no means opposed to any measure looking to the education of the people, but he thought the bill should be perfect before it became a law. The bill was then negatived.

This vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the bill put on final passage, when it was again defeated, yeas 24, nays 50.

At the afternoon session, the bill to erect Lincoln University, in Chester county, into a Normal School for colored children, came up on third reading, and stirred up a strong discussion. Mr. Hays, of Pittsburgh, made a stirring speech against it, as making a discrimination illiberal to the colored people, and he asked unanimous consent to amend the bill by striking out all in the bill making the school a special normal school for colored teachers; but the friends cried "No!" and forced a vote on the bill, which resulted—yeas 41, nays 36. Most of the Democrats voted aye and most of the Republicans voted no; and after the bill had been thus disposed of, its friends began to get it through their wool that they had better have permitted it to have been amended, as proposed by Mr. Hays. A reconsideration was accordingly moved, and the bill amended so as to make the University an additional State Normal School, striking out the part making it a special school for colored people, and in that shape it passed third reading. Mr. Hays thus carried his point, after all.

The House concurred, 67 to 15, in the amendments made by the Senate to the bill defining what are to be considered as the necessary expenses of candidates for public office, and the bill now goes to the Governor.

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NEW YORK, April 15, 1874.

THE "EUROPE" CONTROVERSY.

Captain Lamarie's statement about his abandonment of the Europe and the action of Captain Thomas, of the Greece, in preventing his return, has been put in the form of an affidavit, and will be forwarded to the French maritime authorities. All the officers of the Greece deny the statements of the Frenchmen, and say they will find that their publications will place them in a much worse position than they would be if they had not said a word of the whole occurrence.

ERIE BONDS PLACED ABROAD.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Erie Railroad Directors was held today. President Watson reported the execution of the contract with the London banking associations for the issue of fifteen millions bonds of the company. He also reported that about twenty-five millions were subscribed for the bonds, the excess of ten millions subscription price to be paid before July. President Watson again denied the truthfulness of the charge made by ex-Auditor Dunan.

TORNADO IN NASHVILLE

THE CITY SWEPT FROM END TO END.

HOUSES UNROOFED AND THROWN DOWN.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY AND, PROBABLY, OF LIFE.

NASHVILLE, April 15.—A tornado passed over and through the city from West to East, at 1230 this morning, doing an immense amount of damage. It struck the city at the fair grounds, passing diagonally through the city and out by the University and Mt. Olive Cemetery. Its width seems to have been about a quarter of a mile. After passing the fair ground, it struck the exposition building and the Maxwell House, seriously damaging the former. The front of the Academy of Music, J. H. Frith's grocery store, Darney's wholesale liquor establishment, and several other smaller buildings near the corner of Broad and Cherry, were crushed. The front windows of Hurley Bros. and Housen & Co.'s four-story buildings, near the same locality, were crushed in. Beadle's livery stable, containing an immense amount of feed, wagons, horses and cotton, was blown off its foundations and into the backwater, drawing several horses, and, it is thought, one man. Parisher's livery stable, on College street, in the rear of Beadle's, was seriously damaged, besides several feed stores and small negro dwellings. It passed from there, crushing in the front of a colored Methodist church next the Medical College, taking a portion of its roof from there, to the magnificent residence of Jeff. Parrish, moving the whole of the roof out of place. At this hour it is impossible to enumerate the number of buildings damaged, or the loss, which will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Many poor colored and white families are rendered homeless. It is feared there has been serious damage to property, and loss of life along its track. The telegraph lines are prostrated all along its course, from Union City to Nashville.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1874.

SENATE.

Before the reading of the journal of yesterday was concluded, the Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill of the Senate to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks and for other purposes; also, that the House had passed a bill amendatory of the acts to provide a national currency and to establish free banking. The latter bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, &c., providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same, was taken up. It provides for an appropriation of $97,750 out of the national Treasury to pay the teachers' salaries from September, 1873, to March, 1874, and that the District government shall levy and collect a tax on personal property to reimburse the Treasury. The bill also provides that the money shall be disbursed under the direction of the Superintendent of Education.

Mr. STOCKTON offered an amendment to strike out the portion requiring the levy and collection of taxes on personal property to raise the means to reimburse the Treasury, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that the money should be returned out of the tax on real estate for school purposes to be collected.

Mr. STOCKTON'S amendment was defeated—yeas 30, nays 27. The bill was then passed.

Mr. BOREMAN introduced a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in arming and equipping militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Referred.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of the Buffalo Board of Trade for the removal of the bar in the Saginaw river. Referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. WEST said that all the information the Senate was in possession of was in regard to the form of the election of November, 1872, and did not relate to fact. It would be an arbitrary assumption of power, without a proper knowledge of the facts, for Congress to order a new election. He spoke at length, and concluded by saying that not a particle of testimony had been brought forward to show that Kellogg was not elected, and, until such fact be proven, Congress had no right of authority to interfere.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had seen a telegram from New Orleans, stating that although the Legislature of Louisiana had passed an act repealing the Election law, it had, on the last day of the session, re-enacted it.

Mr. WEST said he had no knowledge of such proceeding.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said that, being a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he deemed it his duty to say something upon Louisiana affairs generally. The facts differed from those in any preceding case, and were filled with evidences of fraud, tyranny and corruption.

Mr. WEST read a telegram from Governor Kellogg, stating that he had been informed that some of the "last ditchers" had telegraphed to Senator Carpenter that he (Kellogg) had left Louisiana to repeal the new Election law. The statement, he said, was false, and Kellogg could have a fair election under the new law.

Mr. HAMILTON read a communication signed by J. C. Zachary, of New Orleans, asserting that Kellogg had in his possession a new bill which would give him control of the whole election machinery.

Mr. MORTON said he had never heard of this until now.

Mr. WEST said he had no knowledge of any such thing, but even if it was so, the charge came from the other side of this Chamber, and the complaint of using the election machinery came with a father to spare, from the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, postponed on third reading, was resumed. The bill was amended by unanimous consent, and passed.

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Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 15.—In the Senate this morning, a resolution was adopted for the adjournment of the General Assembly till April 20. The House bill to redistrict the State into Congressional districts was defeated—yeas 16, nays 17. All of the Republicans, and Messrs. Sheppard, Terrill and Fisher, Democrats, voted against the bill. The vote by which the bill failed to pass was afterwards reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

In the House, a bill was introduced to authorize the incorporation of Granges. A resolution was adopted, providing for the investigation of the public works of the State, report to be made at the next session. The Senate joint resolution for adjournment April 20th, was adopted.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Pension Attorney Held to Bail---Resumption of Lawrence Iron Works---An Unsound Church Tower.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., April 15, 1874.

R. D. Bevan, who was examined before United States Commissioner Shaw, to-day, charged with forgery in connection with a pension case, in which he was the attorney in 1869, was bound over to the United States Court in bond of fifteen hundred dollars.

Arrangements have been made by which it is expected that the Lawrence Iron Works will resume work in all their departments on Monday morning with the old hands. The precise scale of prices to be paid is unknown, but it is understood to be a little in advance of Pittsburgh prices.

The Presbyterian church tower, which last week began to settle with symptoms of falling, is being taken down. The necessary cost of tearing down and rebuilding will probably amount to twenty-five hundred dollars, and necessitate some months delay in completing the church.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

HIS OPINION OF THE SCOTT AMENDMENT.

INCREASE OF LEGAL TENDER CIRCULATION.

HE HOPES FOR SPECIE PAYMENT.

How the Government and Banks Can Effect It.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE HOUSE BILL.

SENATE INFLATIONISTS HOPEFUL

Transportation Committee Favors Water Lines.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1874.

How the President Views It.

The President, in conversation to-day, remarked that the Senate Finance bill now passed by both Houses of Congress, was not such a measure as he desired, but that he did not consider it as inflation. The House bill, he said, was good enough in some of its features but entirely ignored all provisions for responsible specie redemption. As an enrolled copy of the new bill had not yet reached the President, he had not definitely determined what action he would take with regard to it. The President thought that

The Scott Amendment

to the Senate bill was unobjectionable; that, though it might not be so acceptable to the banks as the present plan, it was certainly better for the interests of the people, as it strengthened the home banks for every emergency. Taken in its practical bearing, the President thinks favorably of the amendment alluded to, as an offset to the $44,000,000 increased national bank circulation authorized by the bill. In respect to the

Increase of the Legal Tender Circulation

to four hundred million, the other principal feature of the bill, the President considers the forty-four millions as part of the already existing legal tender circulation, but that the amount was held in reserve for an emergency. The use of money previously sanctioned by law, he thinks, can hardly be considered inflation, provided the Secretary of the Treasury have power to withdraw it when it shall have answered its purpose; but to make it a part of the permanent legal tender circulation, is inflation. The President appreciates the necessities of the country, but, as the question has been opened, it is now the part of wisdom to lay down a broad and safe policy looking to specie payment. He thinks that a single step back, at this juncture, will undo all that has been accomplished in the five years of his administration, in applying every available dollar to the reduction of the indebtedness of the government, thus raising the legal tenders to a closer relation with gold.

In Speaking of the House Bill,

the President thinks it incomplete, in that it neglects any recognition of ultimate specie-redemption as a means of reaching specie payment. The President believes in requiring the banks to surrender fifty per cent. of the interest on their bonds, that amount to be kept in the Treasury, and certificates of deposits issued therefor. This would make ten millions annually. He thinks the government should also contribute its proportion, or about $15,000,000. This would aggregate twenty-five millions, or seventy-five millions in three years. This, taken in connection with the gold stored in the Treasury, say $90,000,000, would, he believes, enable the government and the banks to resume. The President is not insensible to the fact that, as the law now exists, it is not for the interests of the banks to resume, and for this reason regards as necessary some specific legislation declaring specie resumption to be the aim of the policy of the government. He believes that to compel them to leave the coin interest in the Treasury, as part of the reserve to which they are entitled, and to offer there in legal tenders, would materially aid matters, and would be no special hardship to the banks, except the amount they would realize by selling the gold.

Finance in the Senate.

It is understood that the Senate Finance Committee will to-morrow consider the House Currency bill, and will probably make some amendments. The inflationists in the Senate will endeavor to recover the ground lost by the Scott amendment to the Senate bill.

The Transportation Report.

The Senate Committee on Transportation now say they will positively present their report on Monday. The main features of these reports have already been given in these dispatches. The committee have not yet decided on the Georgia and Virginia lines, and are still in doubt as to whether water or land lines would be preferable. The committee incline in the direction of water lines.

Indian Outrages in Texas.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have been investigating depredations on the western and northern borders of Texas, and find that, in the past two years, one hundred thousand cattle have been stolen and many of them sold back to Indian contractors; also that women and children have been carried into captivity. The committee will report in favor of the appointment of a commission to take testimony on the spot.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The House, after inflating the currency and passing the Banking and Currency bills, to-day resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which has not been up since the 19th day of March.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1874.

REPRESENTATIVE HARMER'S CONNECTION WITH CONTRACTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the District of Columbia investigation to-day, A. M. Gibson, correspondent of the New York *Sun*, was called and questioned as to his authority for stating in his correspondence that A. C. Harmer, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, and other members of Congress, were interested in the contracts of the District. He refused to answer. The committee decided the question to be a proper one, and gave Gibson another chance to answer or to answer to-morrow, or on Friday at the farthest. Mr. Harmer made a sworn statement that he was not interested in any contract or in the profit of any contract; that he was not a stockholder in the Metropolitan Paving Company, and had no knowledge of the existence of any corruption.

RUM AND MISERY.

A Woman Starved to Death in Corry—A Drunken Husband to Blame.

A letter of date Corry, April 14, to the Titusville *Herald*, gives the following particulars of a horrible case just brought to light in that town:

The people in the eastern part of the city are considerably excited over the death, under what are considered suspicious circumstances, of a Mrs. Cowden, which took place on Saturday morning last. Since the death of her husband, one Charles Cowden, and two children, resided on East Main street, in a miserable shanty scarcely fit to shelter cattle. Mr. Cowden is a shoemaker by trade and was able to earn a respectable living for himself and family; but instead of providing for the wants of his wife and children he squandered his wages in drinking. He was absent from home when his wife died, she being left entirely alone with the children, one of which was not more than two years old, and the other about five. When Cowden returned some time in the forenoon, he found his wife dead, and called in some of the neighbors. A scene of destitution scarcely to be believed presented itself. The shanty was nearly destitute of furniture or eatables. There was no fire, and no wood with which to build one. The woman did not possess a single dress or article of underclothing, being literally clothed in rags; and what is worst of all, it is believed the youngest child had actually nursed its mother's breast after she was dead! The family had been partially provided for during a portion of the winter from the poor fund. The neighbors allege that the woman's death was caused by the neglect and cruel treatment of her husband, and that she was really starved to death! Accordingly Coroner Vincent, of Erie, was to-day notified, and issued an order for Cowden's arrest. He is now confined in the city lock-up to await the result of an investigation, which will be held at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. It is probable that the body of the unfortunate woman will be disinterred and a post mortem examination made. The District Attorney is expected from Erie to-night.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ARRIVAL OF LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 15.—The steamship Malina, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here this morning. The Mayor will formally receive the remains at 11 A. M. The people are gathering along the route of the procession, the merchants are closing their stores, and flags are flying at half-mast.

LONDON, April 15.—Fifty thousand people were present at the landing of Dr. Livingstone's body. Mr. Wainwright, on meeting Stanley, recognized him and gave him a circumstantial account of the last moments of the great explorer. The funeral has been appointed for Saturday, at Westminster. Stanley has been selected as one of the pall-bearers.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir William Ferguson, Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen, has examined and identified the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS.

In accordance with the programme, the Mayor received the remains at eleven to-day, when they were taken to the railway station on their way to London. During the passage of the procession, minute guns were fired and bells tolled. A multitude of spectators lined the route of procession.

LONDON, April 15.—The train bearing the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived in London this afternoon. There were few spectators at the depot. The body was transferred to the hearse and followed by a line of carriages to the Geographic Society's rooms, where the body was deposited to await the final obsequies.

TERRIBLE COAL MINE EXPLOSION—FORTY-SIX DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, April 15.—A shocking explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Dunkinfield, Lancashire, by which a large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Forty-six bodies have been recovered. One hundred miners have been safely rescued. The explosion was caused by naked lights.

THREATENED CLOSING OF SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, April 15.—Owing to what he regards the unfavorable action of the International Commission in regard to tolls on tonnage through the Suez Canal, De Lasseps threatens to dismiss the pilots and extinguish the lights in the lighthouses, virtually closing the canal.

Germany.

CONVICTION OF ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

BERLIN, April 15.—The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws, resulted in his conviction, and he has been sentenced *in contumaciam* to dismissal from his see. No appeal from the judgment will be allowed.

Spain.

ARREST OF BANK OF SPAIN OFFICERS.

MADRID, April 15.—Clement Duvernois, and several other Directors of the Territorial bank of Spain, have been arrested, charged with complicity in the conduct of the affairs of the bank.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—The steamships Hermann, Ohio and America, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The Cunard steamship Atlas, which sailed from Boston April 4th, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 15.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅞. 5-20's, 1865, 104⅜; ex-coupons, 103⅝; 1867, new, 103⅝; ex-coupons, 103⅜. New York Central, 90; Erie, 32½; Erie preferred, 56¾. Linseed oil £25 9s. Turpentine, 33s 6d@36s.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 8 5-16; Orleans 8⅜; sales 17,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 48s. Bacon—long clear mild, 42s. Tallow, 43s 3d. Turpentine, 33s 6d@35s.

ANTWERP, April 15.—Refined petroleum, 32½ francs.

FORT WAYNE.

Sentence of a Young Burglar--Sewing Machine Company Robbed--Liquor Sellers Convicted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 15, 1874.

Hugh McLain was sentenced to the House of Refuge for four years on a charge of burglary.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company was burglarized last night to the amount of forty dollars. The thieves were scared out just in time to save three hundred dollars, which they had almost secured.

The first case was brought before a justice to-day for selling liquor without license. The saloon keepers were fined the exorbitant sum of ten dollars and costs.

FIRE RECORD.

Incendiarism in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 15, 1874.

Last Monday night, the barn of Evan Williams, one mile west of Gosner, this county, and the barn and stable of John G. Roberts, on an adjoining farm, were entirely consumed by fire. The loss is between two and three thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. Last night the dwelling house of John Lyons, in the same neighborhood, was burned. The loss is one thousand dollars, with no insurance. These fires are evidently the work of incendiaries.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Macedonia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

It is proposed to erect a statue of Dr. Livingstone in Edinburgh.

It is asserted that Beule, whose death was recently announced, committed suicide.

Henry Hinkly, ex-Mayor of Titusville, Pa., died suddenly yesterday. He was the oldest oil refiner in the country.

The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report a bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State.

Colonel James S. Tucker, general southern agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, died in New Orleans yesterday, aged thirty-three.

Probabilities to-day: For the Lower Lake region, winds veering to north and east, lower temperature and partly cloudy weather.

The Brooklyn Presbytery has reaffirmed its decision that the preaching of Miss Smiley in Dr. Cuyler's church was in violation of the injunctions of the General Assembly.

A paper refuting the charges made by the correspondent of the New York *World* against Mr. Story, the sculptor, has been published in Rome. It is signed by eight foreign residents of Rome.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury Department, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday, and reiterated his former statements on the moiety business.

The largest meeting of railroad officials ever held in St. Louis met there yesterday to arrange time schedules for the spring and summer seasons. Every road in the West is said to have been represented.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention yesterday killed the female suffrage article by a majority of four. The article declaring women eligible to any office under the School laws, except State Commissioner of Schools, was adopted.

Two hundred of the nine hundred men in Disston & Son's saw mills, Philadelphia, are on a strike to compel the re-employment of a man who was discharged on the ground that he was intimidating the workmen in order to make them join a secret order called the Knights of Labor.

The New England Methodist Conference, in session in Boston, has adopted a resolution of its Committee on Temperance, that they can hold no attitude towards intemperance but that of total abstinence from the use, and in favor of the legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The twenty-ninth ballot for United States Senator from Massachusetts resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 267; necessary to a choice, 134. Dawes, 92; Hoar, 79; Curtis, 71; Adams, 28; Banks, 7; Washburne, 5; Sanford, 4; Whittier, 1. It is understood that the friends of Dawes have resolved to stick to him.

Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor of Arkansas in 1872, took the oath of office yesterday morning at Little Rock, and forcibly ejected Governor Baxter from possession of his office. Brooks has possession of the State House. Great excitement prevails, and trouble is imminent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder

if you relish light, sweet and wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, &c. Your grocer sells it.

CASUALTIES.

Young Man Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLSVILLE, O., April 15, 1874.

Felix Beck, aged twenty-four, was drowned in the Sandusky river, four miles east of this place, to-day. He was fishing, was seized with a spasm, fell into the river and was drowned before help could be obtained.

A Violent Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARIS, MICH., April 15, 1874.

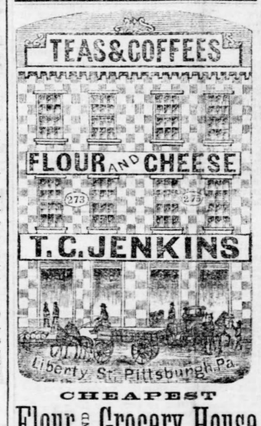
Reuben Mason, of this place, was instantly killed yesterday by his clothes catching on the main shaft of his shingle mill, drawing him on to the shaft and crushing him to death. The shaft was making eight hundred revolutions per minute.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. J. C. Jenkins

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.



CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Wm. B. McLean & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR FURNITURE,

FOR THE TRADE.

Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty Street,

7th8 PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that the Great Western Gun Works have been Removed to 283 Liberty street, opposite Seventh avenue.

WANTED—STOCKS—107 SHARES Iron City Insurance Co., 120 shares Monongahela Bridge Co. The highest market price will be paid for the above stock. Inquire of, call on or address by applying to N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street.

WANTED—OLD ROLLS—THREE OR four tons of Cast Iron Rolls. Please send Pinion Housings; Crab Shaft, Brasses and Iron Bed Plate Rolls also, if suitable. Address Box 439, Beaver Falls, Pa.

WANTED—OLD ENGINE, BOILERS AND SHEARS—Engine from 18 to 20 inches diameter, 24 inches stroke; from 30 inches diameter, and 26 or 28 feet long, with or without flue; Boiler from 30 inches diameter and 26 feet long; Drum-shear, powerful Press Shears. Address Lock Box 439 Beaver Falls, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ENERgetic man, willing to invest a forty-five Thousand dollars. Dollars capital to take an active interest in a successful Manufacturing establishment. The business is of long standing and prosperous. To a person willing to put in the active business part, this is an opportunity seldom offered. None but an A 1 Man need apply. Address, stating name and reference, Lock Box 64, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—GLASS FACTORY SUperintendent—One thoroughly informed and experienced in Manufacturing Window Glass and Bottles, entirely sober and reliable, may form a permanent engagement with a first class and successful concern, where an interest may be purchased or earned by services. Address, with full particulars and references, WM. L. SMITH, care of P. Smith, Son & Co., 181 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION Type nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Omnibus, in good repair; can be seen at 409 Liberty street. Apply at 57 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—GRINDSTONES—ALL kinds, selected and warranted to suit. Also BLOCK STONE, coarse and fine, and SAWED STONE for fire-brick. FARRELLY ALDEN, Agent, 17 Fifth Avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS of all kinds, New and Second-hand, all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and F., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—MACHINERY—One Lathe 21 inches swing, 8 feet bed; one 21 inches by 7 feet; one 21 inches by 6 feet; one 24 inches by 8½ feet. One Bolt Cutter, 6 Drill Presses, and Tapping Fans. M. B. COCHRAN & CO.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

PETITIONS are constantly pouring in on Congress, praying for specific duties in place of *ad valorem* ones. The Treasury is said to favor this change.

"LOUISIANA," says the *Graphic*, "has a powerful enemy to overcome in General Indifference, which has possession of Congress." But he baffles General Anarchy, don't you see?

THE New York *Herald* is to be commissioned. It is dissatisfied with the administration, dissatisfied with Congress, and dissatisfied with Republicanism—it is, however, profoundly pleased with itself. Hence the country may be still be considered safe.

IT is now generally understood in well-informed opposition quarters that the snow, rains, and fogs which have troubled the country since the beginning of the month are due to the prevalence of "GRANTISM," and that suicides, shipwrecks, and small-pox have the same origin. We feared the malcontents would eventually get at the secret.

THE Massachusetts Democracy, feeling jubilant over the results of the recent elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut, have "organized for victory." Considering the overwhelming Republican vote in the Bay State, reaching full 135,000 on a full vote, this reorganization of Democratic enthusiasts may be regarded as the best joke of the season.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* jubilantly declares that the victory gained by the Democracy of that city, in the late election, was "as glorious as any that has been achieved since Blenheim." When it is recollected that the "victory" in question was purely and simply a free whisky success, the proud elation of our contemporary will be quite readily accounted for.

THE New York *Tribune* chuckles over its "enterprise" in publishing the suppressed speech of Senator SUMNER; quite unable to discern the truth that there is a limit to all enterprise, and that among those limits which should be fixed firm and immovable are respect for the rights and courtesies of private life, and reverence and silence over the secrets of the grave.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of Monday publishes the official tables of the foreign imports of that port for March. The exhibit shows a total of $3,365,313 direct, and $41,562 indirect, being a decided increase in the direct trade and a corresponding falling off in the indirect trade. Of the direct trade there arrived in American vessels $2,586,130, and in foreign vessels $779,188. From England the imports were $1,380,856; from Cuba $1,321,847, and from Italy $169,647.

THE New York *World* declares that "the principles of the Democratic party, essential, avowed, necessary, are expressed in the words free trade, hard money, home rule." In view of the fact that the tariff increased the investment in manufactures from $1,009,000,000 in 1860, to $2,118,000,000 in 1870, while the national wealth increased $13,909,000,000, and $200,000,000 were added to the revenues, we should be pleased to hear the *Post's* opinion concerning the free trade dogma thus authoritatively promulgated by the Democratic Pope.

THE Committee on Civil Service Reform have, it appears, agreed to report an amendment to the general Appropriation bill declaring that no more money shall be appropriated, and no more officials shall be detailed, to carry out the provisions of the Civil Service Commission as at present constituted. Should this amendment be adopted by the House, the commission, with its competitive examinations, will expire at the end of the present fiscal year, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the country would be benefited by its death. Taken in the main, the experiment has unquestionably proved a failure, the service have profited nothing whatever from it.

THE attention of the opposition, anti-nepotism press generally is respectfully invited to the alarming fact that Governor ALLEN, of Ohio, has recently appointed three brothers-in-law of his nephew, Senator THURMAN, to office in that State, and that the new Democratic officers of the State Penitentiary have given their nephews subordinate offices in that institution. Remembering what a howl of disapprobation went up from these "unco good" papers whenever the President happened to appoint one of his relatives to office, the perfect silence which they now maintain concerning the same practice, on the part of another, is, to say the least, not a little remarkable, and strongly suggestive here is, or has been, a good deal of insincerity somewhere.

THE other day we quoted the significant admission of one of the Virginia papers, to the effect that the money annually squandered in intoxicating liquors by the people of that State, would pay off its public debt, principal and interest, within three or four years. Now, this Georgia, another Bourbon State, whose sullen complaint of being utterly impoverished in consequence of "Federal tyranny," is met and squelched by statistics which show the expenditure of $25,328,565 for the same purpose. Nor is there any doubt but that an almost equally prodigal waste of money goes on year by year in other Southern States. The wonder is, not that they should be impoverished and depressed, but that they should so strenuously and blindly persist in attributing their ill fortunes to the wrong cause.

THE Senate Transportation Committee have prepared, for presentation with their forthcoming report, a statement in regard to the quantity of grain, in bushels, sent from Russia and the United States, respectively, to Great Britain in two periods of four years, as follows:

	1860-64.	1868-72.
From Russia	47,656,968	117,067,022
From United States	127,067,125	136,402,590

This exhibit shows that Russia is fast becoming a formidable competitor with us for the European grain trade. A new railroad, also, has recently been completed in that empire, between Odessa, on the Black Sea, to Koenigsberg, on the Baltic, a distance of somewhat over nine hundred miles, while several branch roads are in process of construction, tapping the great grain-growing regions and affording ample facilities for the transportation of crops to the seaboard. Hence the importance of lessening the cost of moving grain from our own West to the Atlantic ports, if we would compete successfully in European markets in the future, becomes clearly apparent.

CONSPIRATORS CONVICTED.

A trial of more than ordinary interest and importance to the general public lately took place before the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford county. It was a case of alleged conspiracy, in which the proprietor of a newspaper, Mr. ALLEN, of the Titusville *Courier*, was plaintiff, and the defendants were certain members of the Titusville Printers' Union. Five or six months ago the Union having ordered "a strike against a proposed reduction of wages and against being paid in orders on Titusville merchants," Mr. ALLEN yielded to their demand as to wages, but rejected the other demand, asserting his right to pay his employees as he chose. While the subject was under consideration, at least before the Union had received this answer, Mr. ALLEN telegraphed to Pittsburgh for non-Union printers. This dispatch having become known to the Union, its officers issued a circular in which they warned members of the society everywhere not to come to Titusville, and they also appointed a committee whose duty it should be to prevent printers from taking work at the *Courier* office, a duty which the committee fulfilled, to the serious detriment of the proprietor. He therefore prosecuted the printers for conspiracy, but at their first trial the jury were unable to agree. Tried a second time, they have been convicted, and from Judge LOWRIE's charge, published in the Crawford *Journal*, one derives a sufficiently clear notion of the facts and law upon which the case was decided.

Judge LOWRIE would, we believe, goes to the foundations of whatever subject, whether metaphysical, theological or legal, he undertakes to investigate, and certainly this charge is no exception to the usage. He regards the case as involving some of the most important principles of man's social and moral nature and as calling for broad and careful consideration. Having indicated malicious intent as an essential element in the crime of conspiracy, and having specified a number of the objects for which men in the same occupation may advantageously and lawfully combine, Judge LOWRIE affirms combinations to raise or depress wages or prices to be dangerous in their tendency, dangerous to those engaged in them because they tend unduly to excite and cultivate the selfish principles of our nature which, like our other principles grow in intensity and force the more they are exercised. The selfishness cultivated by such unions is neither less real nor less mischievous because the members contrive and toil for the exclusive interest of a class. In fact, the interest of the class is merely identified with that of the individual as the interest of the individual is identified with that of the class, and is even more exclusive, jealous, suspicious, tyrannical and remorseless in its claims and exactions than naked, self-confessed egotism.

But no synopsis which it is in our power to give would do any measure of justice to Judge LOWRIE's elaborate and masterly presentation of the dangers and mischiefs of these organizations in which selfishness may be reduced to a system and assiduously cultivated. Of course the Judge speaks only of tendencies and would not wish to be understood as holding that such combinations have not sometimes been so regulated as to answer legitimate and useful purposes. Probably, however, most readers of the charge will be inclined to regard its statements as for the most part true, verified in the working of those labor unions in this country at least, which have become well known to the public. The ascendancy of narrow selfishness in their councils has been so frequently and unmistakably displayed that few who have paid attention to the strikes of the last score of years can hesitate to accept Judge LOWRIE's analysis as substantially correct.

Taking up the particular "combination" on trial, the Typographical Union, the Judge called particular attention to several articles of its constitution. According to one of them, one object of the association is "the regulation of prices and all other things appertaining to the management of the printing business within its jurisdiction." The power thus claimed is, as the Judge remarked, a power which even the Legislature cannot either give or exercise. The reason is obvious. Such a power cannot be exercised without prejudice to some portion of society, while it would be dangerous to the freedom of all in the conduct of their business. But the society which assumes this power holds its sessions in secret, without the presence of an employer to represent the interest of his class, and may attach any penalty it can enforce to disregard of its resolutions.

Another object of the Union is "the regulation of the apprenticeship system." Hence an employer, under this regulation, is not at liberty to place his own son as an apprentice in his own office, without the consent of the Union. A strike may be the penalty of independence. But, says Judge LOWRIE, "no set of men can be allowed to interfere with your lawful plans of life, because they may suppose that they thereby benefit their own."

The habit of the Union in stigmatizing expelled members with odious names, etc., the Judge apparently regards as a feature of an unlawful combination. These and other features of the Union were pointed out as indications of its character and as affording a certain assistance in interpreting the proceedings upon which the charge of conspiracy was founded. The attempt of a single person to injure others in their business is not criminal in the eye of the law, though it may be the cause of a civil action for damages. But any attempt by combined numbers of men to injure the lawful business of any others, with evident malicious intent, is a conspiracy and renders them liable to the penalties of the law. It is said Judge LOWRIE, the combined intention to injure that colors the act with criminality, and on the evidence produced in the case before him, the Judge thought that the combination to do the act complained of could hardly be doubted. The jury agreed with him, and as already stated, the printers were convicted of the offense with which they were charged. The evidence in its details we need not repeat.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

That Senatorial election farce is getting slightly monotonous.

East Tennessee is shipping marble to Cincinnati and Chicago.

The adherents of Whittier for Senator continue to vote as one man.

Slowly but surely the old grip is tightening on the throat of France.

The Fiji Islanders are orphans, and are getting fijity for want of a father.

Fish culture is attracting more attention all over the country than ever before.

Possibly there may soon be another vacant Senatorial chair in Massachusetts.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* puts Milwaukee lager beer under the head of "amusements."

The Bishop of Manchester, England, has taken up the argumentative cudgels in favor of cremation.

"The baseness lurking beneath excessive pretensions to virtue," is the latest synonym for hypocrisy.

The prohibitionists in Canada are agitating for legislation of that character by the Dominion Parliament.

At Troy, New York, they are making street cars for Bombay. Will there ever be any free Parsees in them?

A fresh vinegar spring has been discovered in New Hampshire. The Republicans found one there last March.

Philadelphia is greatly improving in her export trade, as is seen in the Custom House returns for the year past.

Capital punishment flourishes in the South. White and colored men are daily roped in with great impartiality.

The Danbury *News* man has met the fate of the average pyrotechnical American humorist—that of being unnoticed.

Wouldn't it be wittier in Banks to drop Whittier and give the other American poets a chance? He might compile a valuable list.

And now it is asserted that the women's crusade has not lessened the sales of liquors. Probably they were sold for scientific purposes.

New York city uses a million postal cards per month, and yet there has been no perceptible decrease in the number of letters mailed.

Over thirty thousand American and foreign vessels enter our Atlantic ports annually, while about the same number have clearances.

If cremation is undertaken to any considerable extent, it's rather curious to reflect that its principal opponents will be the undertakers.

The South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia press is zealously advocating all proper means looking towards the encouragement of immigration.

Building in New York city has fallen off one-half as compared with last season. Tweed's legacy of an enormous municipal debt is what did it.

A Western Granger who calls dancing "the flowery entrance to hell," protests against it being allowed in granges *after* the business hour.

Notwithstanding the authority of experienced scientists, many old topers yet maintain that whisky drinking is corn-juice-ive to longevity.

Transient newspapers, books, merchandise, etc., cannot be forwarded unless fully prepaid. Bushels of them may be found in nearly every postoffice.

An Ohio physician has attached the pew of one of his patients, in a fashionable church for debt, in order to prevent the pew-diation of his account.

The New Orleans journals are pushing with renewed vigor the proposed steam line between that port and Rio Janeiro, and St. Louis is seconding the effort.

No less than two dozen petitions were recently presented to the English Parliament praying that the electoral disabilities of women might be removed. Mr. Gladstone led off.

It is claimed that dry goods are sold cheaper in Boston than in any other city in the country, and that no other city in the world sells so many goods in so small a compass.

Birds in Virginia are reported scarcer now than they have been in many years. They have left disgusted with that Bourbon Commonwealth's repudiation of its own notes.

Canada papers repeat the complaints which have been made elsewhere respecting the character of the pork which has been packed during the past winter's season in Chicago.

There is a probability that our present stock of the precious metals will soon have additions from sources much nearer than California and Nevada—Georgia and Arkansas, for instance.

FROM ERIE, PA.

The New Mayor—An Elegant Business Block—Petroleum Railroad—Political—Hon. Henry C. Johnson.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., April 13, 1874.

Spring, with the accompaniments of opening tulips, hyacinths, callas, &c., joining the robins in their sweet praise and apparent joy, is upon us. And not alone in these do we note it, but in opening, days since, of our harbor, the departures and arrivals of white-winged messengers of commerce, the commencement of out-door work generally, and not least the annual spring election of the Mayor of your only lake, and our vigorous thriving city, in the person of Hon. Henry Rawle, as we advised you by telegraph at the time. And, just here, we feel pleased to be able to say that he is one possessed of such qualifications, experience and sense as must not only greatly enhance his good standing among his townspeople, but add to that already enviable reputation years of experience in the Shenango Valley iron interest and various railroad enterprises hereabouts has given him. He is the leading spirit in our iron manufacturing interests here now. With our city water works and other municipal interests he has been largely identified, and not least to him does Erie owe their great excellence and value. More anon.

We are pleased to learn, from semi-official sources, of the probable early construction of the Petroleum Railroad, giving us another route to oildom. Partially built, its completion would add largely to our local interests, and as a hopeful prospective avenue in part to the bituminous coal fields, is intensely desired by very many of our people and interests.

One of the finest business blocks in the State is rapidly approaching completion on State street, corner of Tenth; three front, six stories high, admitting of two fine stores on the first floor, very wide with high ceiling, and a depth of about one hundred and sixty feet. It would ornament any avenue, and is a great honor to its projector and builder, Hon. William L. Scott.

Politically we are not quiet. Our corner seems early to have begun Congressional and other issues, if we may say the first named did not continue over from the last year's. It is time Erie county shook off her lethargy, and in representative positions placed sons worthy of her and her proud Republican record. Too long the lever for others to foist themselves by, than her own, and not quite as choice as she should be, who of them. What has she tolerated since 1860? Look at the treachery of party and honor, the selling the noble birthright and honored places as her representative for official and other considerations, to the humiliation and disgrace of every comrade in our ranks. It is time a realization was reached of our true situation and men of only known and acknowledged integrity in party and out, put in position. As a legitimate sequence of over half a score years of unbroken success, there has crept into some official corners political lizards that breathe poison into all they touch. These must be rooted out, and the sooner the party is free from such unconditional surrender of principle to them, the better for it. They are foreign, in every impulse, to the tendencies and aspirations of true Republicanism. And this sentiment is governing somewhat, now, is the invigorating, life-giving fact that is so surely sustaining our party. In Northwestern Pennsylvania, if not much more than in any other part, has this evil for some years reaped its natural result in great disorganization, and, in some districts, absolute defeat. The grand old county of Crawford was thus wrung from us, though a few brave hearts manfully withstood the unheard of recreancy and rout. Among the faithful a born leader and an accomplished lawyer and gentleman, stood the genial visage and commanding form of Hon. HENRY JOHNSON, of Meadville. Faithful to his party, earnest in advocating her principles and eloquent in their defense, with his unstinting energy and natural generalship, he manfully withstood the overtures of place and power, and fought the good fight, as never before it was or soon will be, bringing to the standard of its defenders with honors if not success. To such as he should recognition be given, and Erie county Republicans rejoice to know that our great Captain has called him to the front. As Commissioner of Customs he will be an honor to the administration, and efficiently valuable in the service. We trust his acceptance will not cause his forgetfulness of his old comrades, who will yet need this encouraging counsels to lead them to victory. Tried and true, such men alone can purify the party, and lead to victory. Many times, however, by place from the people, they will wound his devices more. It is to be hoped the great scandal of all has been removed, and that it can be no longer said by our enemies, as in the past a notorious fact in Northwestern Pennsylvania, that official place has been used for aggrandizement of a few and persecution, in the name of law, for some. There can be but one result; truth will rise, and temporary suppressions will only serve to fan into new frenzy the indignation of the people. Men's lives are public property, and especially those filling such places, and no party or set of men can long continue their unjust practices.

When perjury and fraud are attempted, and innocent fools obtained by false pretensions and threatened with the penitentiary if they do not play their part, in convicting political rivals or opponents—when this stage is reached, the cry for removal in the party must and will be heard, or it will be destroyed by itself; and with recent changes we trust we see no doubtful sign of a better one and a purer party. The laws are made, not to oppress, but to protect, and character and virtue are not obsolete. ERIE.

Justice.

MINERVA, O., April 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We notice in a copy of your COMMERCIAL of the 8th inst. a communication from our village, over the signature of W. T. F., and for fear some of your readers may draw a wrong inference, or conclusion, from the correspondence, we write for the sake of all parties interested, and the temperance cause as well. We find no fault with the first part of the article whatever; it is true, so far as we are able to judge; but the latter part is quite exceptional.

We admit *errare est humanum*, but persons should be quite certain they are correct before they give advice. We should first well examine our own hearts and homes and see that we have no "golden wedge" hid there, in the shape of malice or malevolence. This a man can not harbor and be a Christian.

The druggists of our town have, we think, as good characters—both morally and professionally—as men usually have, and have shown every evidence of their sincerity in the cause of temperance as prosecuted by the women's movement, and with four or five exceptions, there are none in our village who have not the utmost confidence in their sincerity; but there is a characteristic disposition in some men to either rule or rule, and there is an old adage that "where ignorance rules, it is folly to be wise," which might be quite applicable to this case:

"Now comes the point. Why need they pay twenty dollars (should be $25) license to sell liquor, when no license is required for their legitimate business? Now, let these and all other druggists who are doing likewise *destroy* their license and sell no more of the accursed stuff, except on prescription in accordance with the pledge they have signed. Then, and not till then, will they regain the confidence of the people of their several communities."

But "*Quanti est sapere*," and we have the following for the edification of all concerned; and think it speaks *volumes* against the above advice:

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 17TH DIST. O.,
SALEM, April 9, 1874.

Druggists *must pay* the *special tax* as retail liquor dealers. Alcoholic liquors of any kind *cannot be sold in any quantity or quantities*, to any person, for any purpose without having first paid the special tax required by law, nor can a druggist sell on the prescription of a physician. Should it come to my knowledge that any druggist or physician sells alcoholic liquors, without having paid the special tax, I shall feel it my duty to prosecute him and shall certainly do so.

Yours respectfully,
JESSE DUCK, Collector.

Now, who is right, W. T. F. or Mr. Duck, the United States Revenue Collector? It is not wise to strain at a gnat and swallow "A. Campbell," and we have a very few men in our village that would sell what little principle they have for the sake of popularity; and if they have no auricular confidante to whom they can pour out the "abundance of their heart," they will show their ignorance by writing for a newspaper. We close by simply saying, in the language of the preacher, "Be not righteous over much, neither make thyself over wise. Why shouldst thou destroy thyself?"

CITIZEN.

A commission of five persons, three to be civil engineers and two officers of the United States Engineer Corps, is to be appointed by the President, to report a proper plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river.

Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred vessels a day do business with New York, sailing on the average with an aggregate of six thousand people engaged in the business of the sea—to say nothing of passengers.

In various ways American intellect and scholarship are making themselves felt abroad, not the least noteworthy being the high stand taken by American students at different foreign institutions.

The Iowa *State Register*, a paper printed in the very heart of an extensive hog-producing region, says there is sure to be a short hog crop next fall, and urges farmers to save every pig.

Last year four of the twenty cities margining the great lakes shipped 162,362,866 bushels of grain, and Montreal more than 18,000,000.

STATE NEWS.

A new census is being taken in Lebanon.

The Lehigh Presbytery meets in Reading this week.

Ben Hogan is building a hotel and variety hall at Petrolia.

The borough debt of Sunbury has been ciphered down to $38.

Lancaster leads in wheat production, as well as in beer brewing.

There are in Chester county 505 business places against 434 a year ago.

The wool hat factories of Reading are now running on full time.

Daniel McGowan fell dead in Allentown on Saturday, of heart disease.

The Easton *Free Press* has been reduced in size, and now sells for a penny.

And now Cambria county farmers say the fruit buds have *not* been injured.

Seven foxes were killed in one day, recently, at West Salem, Mercer county.

The German Press Verein, of Pennsylvania, will meet at Kutztown, May 7th.

Alexander R. McHenry, one of the leading shipping merchants of Philadelphia, is dead.

The Chester sugar refinery, suspended since last October, will resume operations this week.

William K. Jones died suddenly of apoplexy, in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, on the 9th inst.

The Schuylkill Iron Company, of Pottsville, are going to build a furnace at Hackettstown, N. J.

J. Trainor King will publish the *Sunday Dawn* at Harrisburg, instead of Philadelphia, hereafter.

Philadelphia's two hundred and fifty carpet factories in busy times employ sixty thousand persons.

The next session of the Pennsylvania grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is to be held at Washington.

A fall of top coal on Friday killed John Weyandt, an employee of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company.

John Wilde was found dead in his bed in Hegins township, Schuylkill county, on the 9th inst. Heart disease.

"The Outrage Consummated—Removal of the Cassville S. O. School," is the way Prof. Guss "puts a head on" the news.

An egg-shaped ball of hair nine and three-fourth inches long was found in the stomach of a steer killed at Lancaster, last week.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* has commenced the issue of a morning edition, keeping up the evening paper as usual.

The York *Republican* has procured a supply of new type, which makes a great improvement in the appearance of its outside pages.

The earnings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad last year were $641,184 90; the expenses were $282,542 44; leaving a profit of $358,642 55.

John Rees, of the Schuylkill Copper Works, is now en route for New Mexico, where he is to take charge of new copper smelting works.

A resident of Chester swallowed a spoonful of pulverized saltpetre, supposing it to be Epsom salts. He suffered terribly, and it was thought he would die.

Mrs. Jane Tyerman, of Limestone, Montour county, who died recently at the age of eighty years, was the last but one of the early settlers in that township.

The banking house of George H. Bissell & Co., Petroleum Center, goes out of existence May 1st, the business being insufficient, and now sells for a penny.

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PERSONAL.

A New York correspondent suggests that Tilton set up as a Brooklyn preacher.

W. D. Howells, the editor of the *Atlantic*, is to commence a novel on Italian life in the July number of that magazine.

The Boston *Herald* speaks of Senator Boutwell as a victim of the disease that killed Horace Greeley, and its Washington correspondent reports him as emaciated and very much broken.

They have two phenomenal infants in San Francisco, and they want them both to get out of the country and never come back. One is Master Ellie Brown, the "Young American Orator," who has a phenomenal tongue, and the other is Master Lichtenberg, who plays on the fiddle and the bow.

The Methodist Episcopal preachers of the District of Columbia have caused the remains of the renowned Evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, who died in the national metropolis about forty-two years ago, to be removed from the old graveyard, long since in ruins, to the handsome site of Oak Hill Cemetery.

It is feared that Admiral Porter's complaint is cancer of the stomach, and that he *will* never be better. Old Mr. Frank Blair is also quite ill. We forget the exact ages of Mr. and Mrs. Blair, but they are something over eighty. They are nearly of the same age, and both very active and sprightly. Should the old gentleman die his faithful partner would not long survive him, they are so dear to each other.

One of the New York Cremation Society's members having died, opportunely, the organization have practically applied their idea of disposing of the dead. A blast of hot air turned upon the encased body soon reduced it to man's original chaos, and now the father of the dead man has the ashes of the deceased neatly sealed in an urn and resting on his parlor mantelpiece. The expense of this manner of funeral and burial was less than five dollars.

Here he is! His name is O. H. Rounds, of Mount Tabor, Vermont. He is now eighty-six years old, remembers all the Governors of Vermont, and has seen most of them. He has voted sixty-three years. He never played a game of cards, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and never drank a glass of intoxicating liquor, nor paid a lawyer's fee or a doctor's bill for himself until after he was sixty years of age. Since his sixtieth year he has mown sixty acres of grass in a summer with a scythe, and last summer was able to do a good day's work in the hay field.

Our Changing Bodies.

Our bodies are constantly changing. The dead matter passes off by the bowels and the pores, and digestion and assimilation supply fresh material. This material cannot be pure, and consequently the body cannot be healthy unless the stomach and the secretive organs perform their allotted tasks thoroughly and regularly. That they may do so keep them in good working order with this most efficient of all invigorating, regulating and purifying preparations, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you wish your blood to be really the "stream of life," to have your bones clothed with sound flesh, to be exempt from nervousness and debility, to be clear-headed and cheerful; in short, to possess that choicest of Heaven's blessings, a sound mind in a sound body, resort to the great vegetable restorative whenever you feel languid, or suffer from indigestion, or are bilious or low spirited, or suffering from any derangement of the animal functions. The relief is immediate, and full restoration certain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the first days of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, personally or by mail.

MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERR, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Worth, F. Bahm, G. J. Rollander, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d

☞ FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d

BOSTON TEA HOUSE,
22 DIAMOND.
CASH A SPECIALTY.

10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
3 lbs Light Yellow Sugar	1 00
Maple Molasses per gal	1 25
3 lbs can Standard Tomatoes	25
2 lbs can Standard Peaches	30
3 lbs can Peaches	25
2 lbs Tomatoes	25
7 Bars Woman's Friend Soap	25
7 Bars Rosin Soap	25
6 Bars Wax Soap	25
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	25
Winslow's Canned Corn	25
Collins, two tumblers	25
Flour, per barrel	7 25

ALL GOODS SOLD IN PROPORTION.

CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE 12 PER CENT. by Purchasing their Groceries here.
We advertise 10½ lbs A Sugar for $1 00, and sell A Sugar.
All Goods and Prices Guaranteed.

All Goods Delivered Free.
Persons purchasing will do well to give us a call.
NO STALE GOODS.
☞ Remember the place.
GEO. WHALEY,
22 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
TThs

JNO. J. McDERMOTT,
53 Ninth St., late Hand St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TEAS.
1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Twenty-ninth and Liberty Sts.
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also SET GRATES AND PUT ON CHIMNEY TOPS IN THE BEST STYLE, and all kinds of JOBBING IN BRICK WORK.
If you want a Chimney cleaned without dust, or a Grate set right, please give us a call.
WE WARRANT TO CURE ALL SMOKEY CHIMNEYS.
We clean and repair all kinds of Furnaces in the best manner and shortest notice, and constantly keep on hand a large stock of
MAGIC RANGES.
FIRE BRICK AND TILE constantly on hand.
All orders left at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, or at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention.
J. PIESCOTT & BROTHERS.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES,
AT EDGEWORTH STATION, FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.
Shade and Ornamental Trees of fine large size. Maples of sorts, Lindon, Silver Birch, Larch, Cypress, &c., &c.
JAMES WARDROP, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes,
Combs, Pocket Books,
Imported Perfumes,
Cosmetics, Hair Oils,
Chamois Skins and
Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Webster Avenue Extension Improvement.
TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
For the GRADING and MASONRY on the above avenue, will be received at the office of the Secretary, in 123 Fourth avenue, until FRIDAY, April 17th, at 2 P. M.
Bidders will bid for this work classified, and as a whole; plans and other information to be had at Engineer's office, Pittsburgh Hall. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or a portion of all bids, should they see proper to do so.
Bidders must accompany their Proposals with Bonds as required by the Commission.
H. JONES,
C. H. LOVE,
W. H. HAGAN,
THOS. ROURKE,
W. B. HAYS, JR.,
Commissioners.
JNO. E. RIDALL, Secretary.

Sealed Proposals.
The Board of Inspectors of the Western State Penitentiary will receive Proposals until FRIDAY, April 17th, inclusive, for furnishing the Penitentiary with FRESH BEEF, free from bone, and also LUMP COAL and SLACK, as may be required for twelve months, commencing May 1st. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden.

PROPOSALS
Will be received for the Agency of the PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA PRESS ASSOCIATION in Pittsburgh, Crescent Block, signed, at Washington, Pa., and meet the Board of Directors at the Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, April 20.
E. L. CHRISTMAN, Chairman.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.
Will Open about APRIL 15TH at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marble Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. tf

WALL PAPER
FOR
SPRING SALES,
At No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found
40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors,
20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c.,
Gilt Wood and Fine French Mouldings,
Decorations, Ceiling Decorations and Center Pieces,
Fresco Borders, &c.
JOS. R. HUGHES.
TThs

1874.
WALL PAPER.
ATTENTION.
French Panels and Tapestries,
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS OF ALL GRADES.
Also, the CELEBRATED TINT PAPERS, superior to painted or varnished walls and cheaper.
This Paper is patented, and sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
AT NEW STORE, NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET, (formerly Irwin), near Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE
WATERS' CELEBRATED
PATENT FEED WATER HEATER
AND
Lime and Sediment Collector
FOR STEAM BOILERS,
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
The public are hereby notified that the connection of M. W. Hazelton with said Company as its Agent ceased on the 21st day of March, 1874.
GEORGE H. STOVER & CO., No. 75 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are now our only authorized Agents in this vicinity, and all orders or communications relative to said Heater should be addressed either to them or to the Waters' Patent Heater Company, West Meriden, Connecticut.
J. WILCOX, President.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 212 Fifth Avenue Extension,
Formerly 16 Clark street.
Largest CHAMPAGNE House in the city. Also, the Finest assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAMES McKAY.
ROBT. LIDDELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1874.

The local money market keeps fairly supplied with funds for borrowers who can make satisfactory paper; still, there is a disposition on the part of the banks to withhold their funds for the present, except to customers who have a strong claim upon them. Outside lenders show a strong preference for mortgage bonds and those backed by ample collaterals, waiting long to be suited, and thereby losing by idleness the difference of interest which they gain in rate.

—From Washington we have report of the final passage of the Senate Finance bill by the House. For the benefit of those who have not followed the numerous amendments to the original bill reported by the Finance Committee, we give it in full.

The bill as passed, reads as follows:

That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation in national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section first of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870; and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes, and government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

As to the workings of this measure there is a diversity of opinion. It does not definitely settle the status of the legal tenders. The Treasury asserts that it has the right to issue and retire at the discretion of the head of that Department, the $44,000,000 of legal tenders which heretofore it has so treated and denominated as "the reserve." If this be the intention of the Department it is not improbable that during the summer we may find that the legal tenders have been reduced to $356,000,000, the difference being held in "reserve." Under this construction of the new law the first section but legalizes the claim which the Treasury has been acting on for more than a year past.

The first clause of the second section apportions the new issue of $46,000,000 in the same manner as the $54,000,000 of 1870 was apportioned, about $5,000,000 of which still remains in the hands of the Department unissued. If those States entitled to this new issue of national currency are not more eager to take advantage of their privileges than they have been during the past few years, we may anticipate no rapid increase of circulation from this source.

The second clause of the second section is to be credited to Senator Scott of this State; the public are, seemingly, just awakening to the fact that this means rapid and sure *contraction*. This was obvious to every one familiar with the working of the present Currency act. Take for example the banks of this city, that now are compelled to have about $5,000,000 of reserve, of which amount $2,500,000 can be kept in New York, where they draw interest on their balances; under the new regulation they can keep but $1,125,000 of their reserve in the East and on this they are forbidden to receive interest. As a natural result they will prefer to keep the whole of their reserve in their vaults, carrying only such balances with their correspondents as are necessary for their daily business; thus there will be an actual *contraction* of the legal tender circulation in New York by the withdrawal of Pittsburgh balances of $2,500,000, without increasing the loaning powers of Pittsburgh banks one dollar. This will again reach our home banks who now hold among their loanable deposits about half of the reserve of those country national banks that have their reserve agencies here.

The total immediate contraction of the greenback circulation will be made equal to the amount of new issue authorized by the first section of the bill. It will be but a repetition of the experience of the country over the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates, when the foundation of the house was torn away to increase the superstructure. Excess of debt, rather than a lack of currency, seems to be the real trouble of the country at large; if there is anything to be learned from the past, the country has now more currency than it can use, more in proportion to present use and population, than even England, the broker of the world, possesses. In 1850 we had a population of 23,764,000, a circulation of notes of $150,000,000 and of coin $100,000,000, equal to $10 50 per head. In 1860 we had a population of 31,000,000 and a circulation of $350,000,000 coin and notes, equal to $11 30 per head. In 1870 we had a population of 38,000,000 and a circulation of $700,000,000 of notes, equal to $18 42 per head. The assessed wealth of 1850 was $7,135,000,000 and of 1870 $14,178,000,000, so that the increase of circulation appears disproportionate to both population and wealth. On the other hand, the note circulation of England amounts to only $6 50 *per capita*, and is actually less by $50,000,000 than it was in 1819.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, on Fourth avenue:

U. S. 5's, 1874.	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114	114	114	113½	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121⅝	...	...	...	121⅛	...
5-20's, 1862	118¼	...	...	...	118⅛	...
5-20's, 1864	120	...	120	...	120	...
5-20's, 1865	121⅛	...	121⅛	...	121⅛	...
5-20's, 1865, new	119	...	119	...	119	...
5-20's, 1867	120	...	120	...	120	...
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	...	120	...	120	...
10-40's	114⅝	...	114⅝	...	114⅝	...
Currency 6's	119	...	118	...	118	...
Currency 6's	117	...	117	...	116⅞	...
New 5 per cents	114⅝	...	114⅝	...	114⅝	...
Atlantic & Pacific pref	29	...	29	...	29	...
Canton	94	...	94	...	94	...
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76⅞	76⅝	76	75⅝
Pacific Mail	46⅜	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	45⅝
Adams Express	69	...	...	...	...	68
Wells, Fargo Express	79	...	79	...	77	...
American Express	57	...	57	...	57	...
United States Express	70	...	70	...	70	...
New York Central	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Erie	23	...	23	...	23	23
Michigan Central	89	...	89	...	89	88
Michigan Southern	75⅝	74⅞	75	75	74⅝	74⅝
Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Chicago & Northw'n	70	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Do. preferred	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
St. Paul	42	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Do. preferred	45	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Wabash	...	...	...	...	31⅝	31⅝
Fort Wayne	94	...	95	...	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅝	29⅝	...	...	29⅝	29⅝
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	...	31⅝	31⅝
Do. preferred	70	70	...	...	...	70
Boston, Hart'd & Erie	1¾	...	...	1¾	...	1¾
Iron Mountain	97	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	130	...	129	...	...	127
Terre Haute	11	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee State bonds	...	...	87⅞	...	88	...
Do. new	...	...	86⅝	...	87⅝	...
South Carolina, July	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	...	...	94¼	...	94⅝	...

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	58⅞
Pennsylvania scrip	96⅝
Reading	57¼
United Companies of New Jersey	121⅝
Oil Creek	14½
Lehigh Valley	60½
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92¼
Central Transportation Company	43½
Empire Transportation Company	52
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati St. and Louis 7s	69

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The weather, ever a legitimate source for an item, was a little on the "rainy order" to-day. But then "April showers—sunny hours;" but we forbear.

There is slowly, but surely, a better feeling creeping into the general market of this city which will ere long be seen and felt by all. The cruel delays to settle the currency question at Washington has retarded and is still retarding the upward and onward movement of trade; but if Congress will not take care of the people the people will not only take care of themselves but Congress into the bargain.

With regard to the state of the market, so far as relates to prices and demands, we have few changes to note. As before remarked, retail dealers in the county have been shy of purchasing stocks under existing circumstances; hence they let their shelves become bare of goods. Now they must replenish or quit business. Closing the latter alternative, they are daily putting in an appearance and are free purchasers. This has had a tendency to enliven trade in a good degree, and is, we trust, but the beginning of the end of the "good time coming," but so long delayed.

We have before noticed the changes in the prices of certain articles of bacon and provisions. The changes recently made were of the upward order, and it would not surprise us to have to chronicle still further improvements in the same direction. The markets in the West are higher and firm, and dealers here having occasion to replenish their stocks will have to pay the increased tariff.

There is more firmness in the grain market, though it is far from exhibiting that elasticity and buoyancy which should characterize it at this season of the year. With light stocks and light demands, the trade in grain just now is lightly.

Flour is arriving freely, and dealers assure us that they can find ready sale for all good brands they can secure. They report an active local and country trade which they assert will not diminish until after the coming harvest is gathered, and its quality and quantity known. The four mills of the city are running day and night, and find no difficulty in disposing of all the flour they make.

The stocks of apples, potatoes, etc., are becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less." This, however, is but the natural order of things: the old must give way to the new.

The butter market is a shade weaker, and should the present "growing weather" continue, and there is every reason to believe that it will, we run but little risk in predicting that ere the close of the month "nice yellow, grass, butter" put up in fancy prints, will be sold in this market at lower rates than those now prevalent.

It is generally conceded that eggs have touched the bottom price, and that no further reduction in price for a time may be looked for.

The seed market is not quite so active, owing to the fact that numbers of farmers and gardeners have supplied themselves. Still quite an active trade is being transacted in seeds and plants.

The rivers continue in fine navigable order, and steamers arrive and depart daily from the various wharves and landings. All the coal that could be made ready for shipment is either now at its destination or on its way thither.

Below we give the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,057	9,367	17,324
Apples, bbls	1,065	968	2,033
Cheese, lbs	80	427	513
Corn, sacks	4,667	4,078	8,745
Oil meal, sacks	3,039	6,251	9,290
Barley, sacks	4,613	2,393	6,906
Rye, sacks	968	968	
Oats, sacks	6,508	6,380	12,888
Butter, pkgs	196	244	440
Bacon, pcs	2,577	6,383	8,960
Bacon, tres	284	457	744

Below we give the wholesale prices unless special mention is made to the contrary:

GRAIN.—It is a fact which even leading brewers do not deny that, since the inauguration of the women's crusade, the demand for pales has, to a considerable extent, fallen off. But, owing to the high rates of malt, good ale cannot be sold below the following figures: X $8 00 ₱ bbl; XX $9 ₱ bbl; India ale $10 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' Ensign ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 20; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 70; bbls, 98 gals $82 50@85 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4-doz bottles, $3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $5 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

APPLES—Prices are firm. Choice varieties are held at $4 00@5 00, inferior at lower figures.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote prime at 8c per gallon; fair to good 7c.

BEANS—Soda, refined, 5c; soda, common 5½@6c; black eyed 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 5c; pearls 10c.

BUTTER—The late warm, pleasant weather has not had the effect of reducing the price of butter in this market, and we still quote strictly prime table at 28@30c, good to prime 25@28c ₱ ₱.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling rates of the market: Extra sugar cured hams, canvassed, ₱ ₱ 13¾@14c; extra sugar cured shoulders, do, 9¾@9¾c; extra sugar cured sides, do, 12¼@12c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 17@18c; breakfast bacon, ₱ ₱ 12½@13c; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱ 8¾@9c; rib sides, 9½@c; short rib sides, do, 10½@10¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl $15 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ ₱ 10¼@10½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 11½@c; 5½ bbls, do, 11¾c; buckets, do, 12½c; in 5 ₱ cadillies, do, 12¾c; in 5-lb. cadillies, do, 12¾c; in 3-lb. pails, do, 13½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 13½c; in 6-lb pails, do, 13¾c; sausage ham, do, 10c.

BRANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 50 ₱ bush; fair to good $2 00@2 20.

BORAX—Sales are reported at 20@24c ₱ ₱.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $3 00 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 ₱ doz; No. 5, $1 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In jobbing way, from store, 25@30c ₱ dozen additional.

BAKER BAKING POWDER.—1-₱ cans $1 60 per dozen; 5-₱ cans $5 00; 2-₱ cans $5 50; 3-₱ cans $7 00; 10-₱ cans, boxes, $40 00.

CARBON OIL—We quote from store at 11½c; C. K. cans at 20c; Standard White, 16c.

COTTON GOODS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 44 inch sheeting, at 12c; Nanatook, 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9¼c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 23c; do 2¼ c; white cotton chain 34c; do colored 36c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—We quote hams at 9½@10½c ₱ ₱; clear sides 9@9½c ribbed sides 8½@8¾c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c ₱ ₱.

CRANBERRIES—Choice wild are $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or $6 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—Cheddar is a continued good demand, and for the special benefit of country readers we give an extended list of articles with prices attached: Fruits in Syrup—2¼ ₱ ₱; California apricots ₱ doz $3; blackberries $2 ₱ ₱; do, $2 ₱ ₱; slow's blueberries $2 50; 2 ₱ white cherries; extra, $3 50; 2 ₱ red cherries $2 75; 2 ₱ grapes $2 25; 2 ₱ gooseberries, extra, $2 75; green gages $4 50; 2 ₱ green gages $3 50; 2½ ₱ egg plums $4 50; 2 ₱ do egg plums $3 50; 2 ₱ Damson plums $2 75; 2 ₱ yellow peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 ₱ yellow peaches $3; 3 ₱ white peaches $3; 3 ₱ pie peaches $2 40; 3 ₱ pie peaches $2 25; 2½ ₱ California Bartetti pears $2 50; 2½ Bartlett pears $1 50; 2 ₱ Bartlett pears $2 50@2 75; 2 ₱ pine apple $2 50; 2 ₱ orange quinces $3 25; 2 ₱ raspberries $3 00; 2 ₱ blackberries, extra, $3 25; 2 ₱ blackberries $2 75; 6 ₱ pie peaches $4; 2 ₱ peach marmalade $2 25; 3 ₱ peach marmalade $3 50; 6 ₱ peach marmalade $6 50. Vegetables—3 ₱ tomatoes, extra, $2 75; do ₱ doz, $4 50; 2 ₱ lima beans $2 75; 2 ₱ string beans $3; 2 ₱ Winslow's green corn, $2 75; 5 ₱ Yarmouth sugar corn ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ Baltimore corn $2; 3 ₱ golden pumpkin $2 50; 2 ₱ small green peas $3; 2 ₱ marrowfat green peas $2 75; 2 ₱ green peas $2; 2 ₱ succotash (corn and beans) $2 75; 3 ₱ (can Mc) tomatoes $2 30; 3 ₱ triumph tomatoes $2 30; 3 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes $2 50; 2 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes $1 50. Lobsters, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams—1 ₱ Winslow's, lobsters, ₱ doz $2 40; 1 ₱ Winslow's lobsters $3 50; 1 ₱ California fresh salmon $4 25; 2 ₱ California fresh salmon $4 50; 1 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon $2 50; 2 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon $6 75; 2 ₱ Winslow's fresh mackerel $4 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (full) $1 25; 2 ₱ cove oysters (full) $2 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (light) $2; 2 ₱ cove oysters (light) $2 25; 1 ₱ spiced oysters (limit) $1 75; 2 ₱ spiced oysters (limit) $2 75; 1 ₱ cherry stone clams $2 50; 2 ₱ cherry stone clams $3 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—1 pint Harford sauce $2 50; pepper sauce $1 25; 2 pint Harford sauce $2 50; pepper sauce $2 25; celery sauce $2 50; 2 ₱ May Pole's ketchup, up $1 40; quart Cape May tomato ketchup $2 10. Prepared mustards—barrel style ₱ doz $2 50; fancy style do $3; imported French $2 50; superior prepared mustard, ₱ gallon, $2; Indian essence in tumblers ₱ doz $1 40; currant in tumblers $1 40; nasturtium in wine glasses ₱ 40; currant in wine glasses ₱ 40; assorted in goblets ₱ 75 cents; assorted in glasses $2 75; assorted in bottles $1 50; currant in bottles $1 50; assorted in in beer mugs $3 50. American pickles in wood—jackass, medium, small pickles, 3,200 ₱ bbl $12 50; barrels, medium pickles, 2,400 ₱ bbl, $11 00; half bbls medium pickles 600 ₱ ½ bbl $6; barrels fancy mixed, 30 gallons $15; half bbls fancy mixed 15 gallons ₱ ½ bbl $8. American pickles in glass—Pint plain, ₱ doz $1 50; pint mixed $1 50; quart plain $2 50; quart mixed $2 50; half gallon plain $3 50; half gallon mixed $3 50; gallon plain $4 50; gallon mixed $4 50.

CHEESE—Stocks very light and prices unchanged and firm. We quote New York Factory, in jobbing lots, 15½@16c ₱ lb; Ohio Switzer 15@18c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of four dozen packages at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; butter crackers 9c; soda crackers 9c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $2 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny $1 05@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks are gradually getting lower and lower causing prices to rule firm. We are reported sales apples at 9@11c ₱ ₱; peaches, halved, 16@16½c; do, quartered, 14@15c; blackberries 10@12c.

EGGS—Warranted strictly fresh command 16@17c ₱ dozen, though 15@16c may be considered the ruling rates of the market.

FISH—Sales No. 1 shore mackerel, $22; No. 1 mess do, $23; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $25; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Boaters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $6 00@6 50; lake trout $7 00 @7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No. 1, $1 ₱ box.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 72@73c; No. 2, 70@72c ₱ ₱.

FLOUR—As remarked above, the flour market has taken firm and prices are unchanged in every respect. The receipts are fair, though not in excess of the demand. We quote as follows: St. Louis $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl; red winter wheat $8 00; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00. Rye flour $5 50@5 60 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Most dealers in this line report their trade quite active, and it is probable that a large business will be done during the coming month. The seasonable weather of the past few days has brought quite a number of merchants from the country into the market. The prospect for the future, however, depends quite largely on the state of the manufacturing interests of the country, particularly that of iron. We have no changes to note in prices, but quote all staples steady, most of them quite firm at quotations. There is nothing new to report as to the coffee "question." The situation is unchanged, with no signs of a compromise. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 20c ₱ lb; choice 27@28c; prime 26c; fair 25c; Java 26@27c.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers and in bulk, 27@28c ₱ lb; roasted Java coffee, in bulk, 40c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Standard extra C. 10c; Standard B, 10¼c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¼c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra C, 9¾@9¾c; Crescent, 9¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 45c@$1 25; Imperial 45c@$1 25; Souchong 55c@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong 25c@50c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 25c@50c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—As stated in our general remarks, there is a stronger feeling in the grain market, and we may add that the receipts are on the increase. Prices, however, remain unchanged. It is barely possible that the grain market may "pick up" during the month. When it does we shall duly note the fact. The following are the prices at which sales are made in this market: Wheat—white $1 60@1 65; red winter $1 50@1 55. Oats—mixed 54c; white 56c. Corn—ear, in bulk, 75c, in sacks, 77@78c shelled, in elevator, 72c. Rye 96c@$1 00 ₱ bushel. Barley nominal. Hops—Sales 18¾'s 40@45c ₱ ₱; 1872's at 20@25c. Hay—Sales are reported at $20 00@21 00 on wharf and track, $18@20 ₱ ton; wagon $24@25.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₱ ₱; buckwheat disappears.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 80@82c ₱ gallon; No. 2, 62 @66c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs at 70@75 cents; sugar, in grain 12@13c ₱ ₱.

MILL FEED — Bran $1 10@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl; top sets $6 00@6 00 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys at 16@17c ₱ ₱; chickens 13@14c; ducks 14@15c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows, $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush in jobbing way.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ₱ ₱ and woolen at 2½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $6 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25; timothy seed $3 25@3 50 per bush; flaxseed $2 20@2 30; orchard grass $8; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, per bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7c ₱ ₱. Demand good.

WHISKY—We quote at 90c@$1 00 per gallon.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons.	Shipments. Tons.
	Ore. Pig.	Ore. Pig.
St. L. and I. M. R. W	3,700 457	... ...
A. & P. W. R. to Louis	280 ...	... ...
A. & P. W. R. to Carondelet	1,200 ...	... 100
R. R. I. and St. L. R. W	... ...	... 10
T. W. and W. R. W	223 ...	... 10
C. A. and St. L. R. W	... ...	... 10
St. L. & H. Land I. R. W	... ...	80 110
T. L. T. H. and S. R. W	... 60	210 280
O. and M. R. W	... 60	20 20
St. L. B. and S. R. W	... ...	... 20
Total tons	4,900 937	310 550
Week previous	3,709 720	170 350
Lead by A. and P. R. W	180 Last week	220
Zinc ore by A. and P. R. W	150 Last week	100
Broom A. and P. R. W	10	

—*Republican.*

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, April 15.—Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1 78; No 1 Milwaukee $1 77; No 2 do $1 48. Corn steady at 80c. Oats dull at 39c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 16, 1874. }

REMARKS—The oil market since our last has developed nothing new or important. Prices are nominally unchanged. Producers are again talking about shutting down a portion of the wells in order to curtail production, but whether it will amount to anything remains to be seen. If it was carried out in good faith it would no doubt be a benefit and put oil above the cost of production.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices are nominally unchanged. The following sales are reported at

PARKER'S:

1,000 bbls, Union, at river.....$1 80@1 87½
2,000 bbls, at wells.....1 87½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Sales delivered at depot.....$1 87
Sales at wells.....1 16

REFINED.

The market was dull; nothing doing; prices nominal; 12½c at the works.

Philadelphia—Quiet; spot, 15¼c; May 15¾a 15¾c; June 16a16¼c.

New York—Sales prompt; delivery 15¼c; May 1st to 10th, 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market reported firmer with sales city $1 70; country $1 65.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The *Courier* says: The market is quiet, but there was a better feeling all around. At close 20 9234 was bid freely. Oil upper road $1 05 was asked. In the lower districts there was also a firmer feeling, but business was slight, holders expecting better prices. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 92½
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 95
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 95
300 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 92½
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 95
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, river.....1 87½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, river.....1 87½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, river.....1 87½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, wells.....1 87½

NEW YORK, April 15.—Petroleum.—Oil a trifle steadier. Trade quiet. Crude in bulk: 2,000 bbls sold May, 500 bbls for each week at 7½c; 1,000 do May 7¼c. Refined: Sales embrace 2,000 bbls prompt at 19½c; 2,000 bbls delivereable May 1st to 10th, 19¾c. Cases dull. Naphtha, 9½@9¾c. Philadelphia nominally 15¾c spot; 15¾c April; 15¾a15¾c May.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 15¾c; crude 9¾c; cases 19c; sales none; futures May 15¾a15¾c; June 15¾a16c.

TITUSVILLE, April 15.—Market firm at $1 60 at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, April 15.—Market dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 15.—Market very quiet and dull at $1 80.

OIL CITY, April 15.—Market weaker at $1 90a1 92½.

TITUSVILLE, April 15.—Market quiet and nothing doing; prices unchanged at $1 90a1 95.

PARKER'S, April 15.—Market firm; Union pipe $1 90a1 95; United pipe $1 90; others $1 85.

Crude Oil Received by A. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Hodgson O. W.	83
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	74
McKelvey	Vesta No. W.	169
McKelvey	Cosmo O. W.	625

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Hutchinson O. W.	Cosmos O. W.	232
Vesta O. W.		234
Total		466

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E. Waring & Co.	Waring Bros. Phila	502
Elkins, Bly & Co.	Waring Bros. Phila	500
Total		1,007

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅝.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1874.

Depression was a leading feature of the Wall street markets to-day, and a very unsatisfied feeling prevailed.

MONEY

4 and 5 per cent., until late in the day, when loans were made at 3 per cent.

STERLING

dull with actual business at 485 for sixty days, and 487¼a488 for sight. Customs receipts, $430,000.

GOLD

closed at 113⅝, the lowest point of the day; the highest price was 114⅛, made shortly after the opening of business. Carrying rates 2, 4, and flat; final rate 3. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $47,000. Clearings $49,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm.

U. S. coupons 1881	121¾	5-20s, 1867	120⅝
5-20s, 1862	118¾	5-20s, 1868	120
5-20s, 1864	120¼	10-40s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	119¼	Currency 6s	116½

STATE BONDS

dull and a fraction lower.

Missouri 6s	94¼	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	87½	Virginia, new	35
Tennessee, new	86½	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	35		

STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened weak and declined ¼ to ½ per cent. The decline was subsequently recovered, but during the last hours of business, and just previous to the close, the market was extremely weak. The prices showing a decline of 1 to 2½ per cent. from the opening quotations. The leading features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific and Erie. The Wall street markets generally closed at the lowest point of the day, because the Senate Finance Committee's contraction of present banking facilities in all reorganized cities to 25 per cent. from 10 and 2 o'clock 180,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Western Union, 22,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 15,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 St. Paul, 7,000 Northwest, 5,500 Erie, 5,000 Rock Island, and the above, about, 100 shares changed hands between 2 and 3 o'clock, mostly Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Union Pacific.

Canton	72	St. Paul preferred	69¾
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	Wabash	44¾
Quicksilver	32½	Do preferred	70
Do preferred	58	Fort Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo & Co	77¾	Terre Haute	11
American Express	63¾	Do preferred	32¾
U. S. Express	70½	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	45¾	Do preferred	120
New York Central	98¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	23¾	Cleve. Col. & Cin	69
Do preferred	35	Illinois Central	100
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	74¾
Do preferred	125	Panama	132½
Michigan Central	89¾	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh	89¾	Union Pacific	36¾
North western	69¾	Central Pacific	30¾
Do preferred	69¾	Union Pac. bonds	83¾
Rock Island	100½	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Cent'l	109¾	Delaware & Lack	108¾
St. Paul	41¾	Bankers' bills	485¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Market steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand: No 1 spring $1 30; No 2, $1 24¾ spot and seller April; No 3, $1 20¾; rejected $1 16¾a1 19¾. Corn steady at 39¾c. Rye firm at $1 06. Pork dull and nominal; sales at $17 00. Lard quiet; steam, 9¾a9¾c; kettle 10¼a10¾c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾a8¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 9¾a9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 15.—Sales range in wool, though there continues to be considerable inquiry for all desirable lines; but little stock is now on hand; new wool, however, will soon make its appearance. Sales common and choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 50a57c; Wisconsin and Michigan 49a52c; super and extra pulled 60a65c, including good and choice Eastern at 56a58c; combing and delaine fleeces 60a62c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No 3 white Wabash $1 31; No 1 white Michigan $1 68¾; No. 2 do $1 48¾; extra do $1 74; No 1 red $1 56. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 71c, and May 71¾c; seller June 72c, seller July 74c; low mixed 70c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 38¼c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour very strong and unchanged. Wheat firm, active and unchanged. Corn strong at 43a43½c. Oats strong at 65a70c. Rye firm at $1 00. Provisions strong and quiet. Pork $17 62½ 75. Bulk meats—none offering. Bacon firm; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10c. Lard firm at 10¼a10¾c. Butter and coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 09.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 36; No. 2, $1 25¾. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2, 45c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 36c; seller May 37c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady; No. 1 fresh 89½c. Barley quiet and firm; No. 1 fresh $1 00; No. 2 fresh $1 40.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Flour—superfine $5 00a5 50. Wheat in improved demand; red $1 60; amber, $1 76a1 85. Rye steady at 98c. Corn active at 52a53c. Oats in improved demand at 39a42c. Coffee firm: Rio 19½a20c; Whisky held at 97c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Flour quiet and firm with an upward tendency. Wheat firm at $1 46 a1 46. Corn active at 42c. Oats active at 35a36c. Petroleum steady; standard white in car lots 12½a12¾c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees, 14a15½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Cotton firm

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

APRIL 15, 1874.

	Cents.
Bingland, Mrs. Ellen, Chicago, Ill	
Berchman, Sister M., Ursuline Convent, O	
Coster, R. A., Elizabeth, N. J	
Hunter, Jas. L., Baltimore, Md	
Long, Louisa, Larimer's, Pa	
Smith, Mary, Pittsburgh, Pa	
Sheaff, Jno. A., Lancaster, Pa	
Zug, C., Allegheny, Pa	

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Arrested on a Requisition.

Dr. Frank Cooper, of Allegheny, was brought to this city yesterday, from Washington, D. C., on a requisition from the Governor, and was committed to jail to await sentence, he having been found guilty of adultery. Cooper was called up for sentence on the 21st of March last, when he failed to put in an appearance, and his bond, one thousand dollars, was forfeited. His bondsmen, learning that he was in Washington, procured a requisition and had him arrested, as stated.

Robberies on the Hill.

At an early hour yesterday morning the feed store of Mr. Hunter, located on Center avenue, was robbed in a wholesale way. As some thirty sacks of oats and corn and a bale of hay were carried off, it is naturally supposed that the movement was made by a wagon. The inquiry as to the whereabouts of the police again comes in.

On the same night, the house now known as Dodd's grocery store, on Kirkpatrick street, was robbed of a lot of goods, while there was a general scattering of articles.

Fatal Accident.

Richard S. Garlick, a young man about nineteen years of age, was instantly killed by an accident on Tuesday afternoon, at the Central Oil Refinery, situated at Kennedy station, on the West Penn Railroad. The deceased was working about a large steam glue kettle, which bursted, and a piece of the flange struck him under the jaw, killing him instantly. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was rendered of death from injuries received. The jury exculpated the proprietors of the refinery from all blame, yet recommended that a safety valve be attached when that kind of a kettle is used. The deceased lived with his parents in White Deer township.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Long Strike" still holds the boards at the Opera House. Mr. Stoddart's *Moneypenny* is one of the most skillful pieces of acting, in its way, we have had this season. He infuses the spirit of a master into his delineation of the character, is wholly absorbed in it and carries his audience with him from the first movement of his appearance. He is always called before the curtain after the third and fourth acts. How such an artist, so sure of success by the force of his genius and so flatteringly received by audiences of our best people, can descend to the flippant use of the name of the Deity as the means of exciting a laugh above stairs, passes comprehension. We cannot make our protest against the profane language which *Moneypenny* is made to utter.

Library Hall.

The Vokes family appeared last evening in a laughable comedietta, entitled "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," before a large and brilliant audience. The cast of the play was as follows: *Clara Stanton*, Victoria Vokes; *Sampson Biffles*, Fawdon Vokes. *Clara Stanton* and *Emily Morton* remain at a girl's boarding school in Switzerland, and the name of the latter, proprietor of the school, who is traveling on the European Continent, writes that a foreign nobleman in disguise, is likely soon to call upon them. *Benjamin Buttonhop*, manager of an unlicensed theater, who is pursued by the police, takes accidental refuge in the house, and is supposed by the girls to be the nobleman in question. He lunches with them, joins *Clara* in songs, and dances a solo polka at their request. His identity is finally revealed, but the girls, desirous of fun, request him to remain. He performs many comic gymnastic feats upon them in a national quadrille. In this the housemaid, *Sarah Jane*, sometimes joins, and afterwards dances a jig with the footman. The misunderstandings at the commencement of *Buttonhop* and his piece of *Buttonhop*, and his awkwardness during its progress, afford cause for frequent laughter, which is increased by the excellent eccentric acting of the two brothers Vokes. The sisters did their part excellently, especially Miss Rosina. The uninterrupted flow of laughter was kept up by the audience throughout. The company from Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, played the comedy of "My Neighbor's Wife" very well. The same plays will be given this evening.

Academy of Music.

The Royal Marionettes drew fine audiences yesterday and last evening, and, of course, pleased all who saw them. The attendance of ladies at the matinee was quite large, and made up from the best families of the city. There will be another matinee this afternoon for the benefit of the boys and children, and an evening performance as usual. If you would make the young folk happy, take them to the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Jackley family and the congregation of variety stars at this house will appear in an entirely fresh bill this evening. There is no falling off in the attendance, the house being well filled at every performance.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

To-night there will be a change of programme at the new Variety Theater on Fourth avenue, introducing the entire company, thirty-two in number, in new songs, dances, interludes, etc. The audiences are very large.

Robinson's Great Show.

The admirers of first-class circus performances should bear in mind that old John Robinson's great moral circus, to which is attached a menagerie, museum and aquarium, will pitch its city of tents on the Robinson lot, at the Allegheny end of the suspension bridge, on Monday next, and remain for several days. It is the boast of the world-renowned show that it never deceives the people, but gives them their money's worth and a good deal more. Further particulars can be gained by referring to the advertisement, which may be found in another column.

The Guenther Concert.

The sale of seats for Prof. William Guenther's third grand concert, to be given at Library Hall on Monday evening next, is now going on at Kieber & Bro.'s music store, 122 Wood street. This concert will no doubt be one of the best of its class with which we have been favored this season.

The Orphans' Fair.

Bear in mind the fact that a fair for the benefit of the orphans is now in progress at City Hall. Drop in and see how greatly you can enjoy yourself, and put a little of your surplus change where it will be sure to do good.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the cases of Porter, Bell & Co. vs. Mt. Union Iron Company, debtors, Huntingdon county; Wattress, Boyd & Co. vs. H. Hamburger & Co.; Isaac G. Jackson, cashier, &c. vs. James A. Wing, Crawford county; proceedings were discontinued.

John S. Rich, bankrupt, Oil City. Petition for discharge referred to Register Rogers.

Wilmarth & Roelfe, bankrupts, Warren county. Petition for the ascertainment of a certain boundary line. Referred to Register Woodruff for examination.

John George et al. vs. Geo. B. Hays. Answer and demand for jury trial filed.

T. S. McMillan, bankrupt, Butler county. Clerk order to forward schedules to Register.

Second National bank, Titusville; proceeding dismissed at cost of petitioning creditors.

The following cases were continued:

Henry G. Bell & Co. vs. Jas. Breyden & Sons.

Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co.

D. L. Patterson & Co. vs. Joseph Williamson.

Butler, McCarty & Co. vs. Hiram W. Junkin.

S. S. Watters & Co. vs. John H. Harmon.

W. S. Parvance, assignee, &c. vs. Henry Harley.

M. Munhall & Co. vs. John Scheedy. Jury called and sworn, and a witness having fainted during examination, the jury was discharged and case continued.

Zeigler & Swearingen vs. W. B. Lippincott. Verdict, "that the facts set forth in the creditor's petition are true."

H. Brigham & Co., of Springfield, Mass., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Olds & Davis, of Corry, Erie county. The usual order was granted.

Adams Hare vs. the steamship Baltic, in admiralty. Commissioner Patterson's report on distribution of funds was presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of McGee vs. McLaughlin is still pending in Judge White's branch, and Kredel vs. O'Neill & Mackey is on trial before Judge Ewing. In the latter case the jury is out.

The trial list previously published will be taken up to-day.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Dunlap, Hall & Co. vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, previously reported, a verdict was rendered to-day for the plaintiff in the sum of fifty dollars.

In the case of Kirkpatrick & Lyons for use of Fisher Bros. vs. William J. Kountz, on trial in Judge Sterrett's branch. The action is to recover on an oil contract.

A motion for a new trial was filed by the plaintiff in the case of James H. Hays vs. Martin and Thomas Briggs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Smith vs. Canann et al.
Savage vs. The P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
Schmertz & Co. vs. Tegetthoff.
Johns et al. vs. O'Hara et al.
Keitz vs. Appel.
Green Tree Building and Loan Association vs. Liebler et al.
Barr vs. Maldatesta.
Black vs. Beckert.
Ross vs. Campbell.
McMillen vs. McMillen.
Dickson vs. Dean.
Same vs. Dean et al.
The Columbia Oil Company vs. Fisher Bros.
Fuse vs. Hoffman.
Lyon, Shorb & Co. vs. Jones et al.
Morrison for use vs. Robinson.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Elkins was found guilty, on oath of Charles Emrich, with entering a building with intent to commit a felony, with larceny, and receiving stolen goods.

August Friend was found not guilty of larceny by bailee.

Christain Freund, indicted on oath of William Anderson for false pretenses, was found not guilty, but directed to pay one-fourth the costs.

John Ford, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found not guilty.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The Request of the Police Committee—Request for a Suspension of Business To-day.

Elsewhere in these columns, this morning, is reported the action of the Police Committee, regarding a suspension of business this afternoon during the movement of the funeral procession of Colonel William Phillips. Below we publish the proclamation of Mayor Blackmore, promptly issued in accordance with the action of the committee:

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, April 15, 1874.

In compliance with the request of the Police Committee of City Councils, expressed through resolution adopted at a meeting held this afternoon, I hereby call upon the citizens of Pittsburgh to suspend all business and close all stores, &c., from one until five o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 16, 1874; and I request also that during this suspension of business the church and all other bells in the city be tolled. This in respect to the memory of our fellow-citizen Col. Wm. Phillips.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

THE LATE COL. WM. PHILLIPS.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCILS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Remains to Lie in State in City Hall.

Services at the House---Order of Procession---Ceremonies at the Grave, Etc.

A special meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, to take action in regard to the death of Col. William Phillips, member of the Select Branch, and to make suitable arrangements for attending the funeral.

There was a large attendance of members, and the Hall was filled with citizens, who had assembled to witness the proceedings.

The vacant chair and desk of the deceased were heavily draped in mourning, and a large basket of the choicest flowers had been placed on the desk. Both Council Chambers, and the halls leading thereto, were appropriately draped.

Select Council was called to order by President Ross, and after the roll had been called, he stated briefly the object of the meeting. He spoke feelingly of the death of Col. Phillips, and said the meeting was called to take such action as might be suggested.

A motion was then made that the Common Council be requested to meet this branch in joint session. This motion was adopted.

The members of Common Council proceeded to Select Council chamber, the members of the latter body rising as the former entered the chamber.

ANNOUNCING THE DEATH.

As soon as the joint session had been called to order, Mr. House, from the Second ward, arose and said: Mr. Chairman, it becomes my painful duty to announce the death of my colleague, Col. Wm. Phillips. He died at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, after a protracted illness. I do not deem it necessary to speak further at this time.

President Ge.. s then announced the object of the joint session.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Fetterman moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Councils.

This was adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. Fetterman, Afterbury, Littell, Ihmsen, Semple, Cunningham and Fulton.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

Mr. Duff offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five (two from Select and three from Common Council) be appointed to procure carriages and make all necessary arrangements for Councils to attend the funeral of the late Colonel Phillips in a body.

The chair appointed Messrs. Duff, Thompson, Meyran, R. B. Brown and Rafferty as this committee.

THE BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

Mr. Chalmers remarked that, as the body was to lie in state in Municipal Hall, he would move that a committee of five be appointed to remove the remains from the house, to take charge of them while in the building, and to have them returned to the late residence of the deceased.

Mr. Jones suggested that the Police Committee be requested to furnish a detail of police to guard the body.

Mr. Duff said any request made by the Committee of Arrangements would be complied with.

The motion of Mr. Chalmers was then adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Chalmers, Scully, Milligan, W. G. Brown, H. D. Rolfe.

The committee was subsequently enlarged by adding Messrs. Lloyd, Herron, R. H. Negley, Knowland, Ewen, Wyman, A. W. McClure, Negley, Kuhn and Wilson.

SUSPENSION OF CITY BUSINESS.

Mr. Duff offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That city officers be and are hereby instructed to suspend business during the hours of the funeral obsequies, and that the respective offices on Thursday, April 16, 1874.

Mr. Negley—The Presidents of Councils have been selected as the committee to act as pallbearers. It therefore becomes the duty of the Presidents to appoint gentlemen to act as pallbearers. Gross appoints Mr. Littell and I appoint Domenic Ihmsen as President *pro tem.*

A motion was adopted that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet at one o'clock on Thursday afternoon to attend the funeral in a body.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Fetterman, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the field of earthly labor Colonel William Phillips, one of Pittsburgh's best and most useful citizens, and for many years, and until the retirement of his demise, a member of this body, conspicuously distinguished for all the qualities that beget strong and abiding friendships, as well as enduring public confidence, respect and gratitude; and,

WHEREAS, While bowing to the will of the Almighty, it is but proper that so admirable an example of personal amiability combined with the highest type of serviceable citizenship, should depend for tribute not merely on lips obstructed of sorrow, but find permanent testimony on the minutes of these Councils, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of William Phillips these Councils lose one of the most valued members whose official labors for the welfare of Pittsburgh covered a period of twenty years, and were during that time earnest and unremitting, often self-sacrificing, and attended with the best results.

Resolved, That to the personal ability and unceasing exertions of the deceased was due the successful extication of the city from some of the most critical financial difficulties that ever beset it; and that his experience and honest purpose were of the most efficient instrument in controlling its affairs.

Resolved, That we unite with the community, and particularly with all leading industrial interests, in deploring the death of one, of whom it may be said with truthfulness, his place cannot be filled.

Resolved, That in token of the sincere sorrow of these Councils, the Council Chambers and municipal offices be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the Councils attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That all the Municipal offices be closed on Thursday, April 16, 1874, the day appointed for the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a small and inadequate but most heartfelt tribute to the memory of William Phillips, these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this day's proceedings, and further, that copies thereof duly engrossed be furnished all the journals of Pittsburgh for publication, likewise to the family of the deceased, and one copy framed and hung in the Select Council Chamber.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, eulogistic remarks were made by S. Fulton, Esq., P. H. Laufman, James Littell, Dr. A. G. McCandless, Gregor Fox, John Adams and C. D. Duff.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Dr. McCandless said: I have a remark to make. It is this. When the family were applied to for permission to allow the remains of the deceased to lie in state in City Hall, objections were made. They were averse to permitting the body to be taken to the church which the deceased attended. They consented to have the body brought to this hall, where it may be viewed for the last time by many hundreds who could not go to the house, but upon one condition—that there should be no ostentation; no display.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

Mr. Fetterman offered the following:

Resolved, That the family of Col. Phillips be requested to permit his remains to be laid in state in Municipal Hall on Thursday, April 16, 1874, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

Adopted unanimously, and Council adjourned.

Proceedings of Other Bodies.

A number of associations, corporations and committees with which the deceased was connected, also held meetings yesterday, and passed appropriate resolutions, as follows:

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, held Tuesday, April 14th, 1874:

WHEREAS, We have learned, with feelings of profound sorrow, the death of our colleague, Col. William Phillips, a life manager and benefactor of this institution; be it

Resolved, That, as a Board, we will attend the funeral of this distinguished, sincere and generous man, whose loss we deplore.

Resolved, That in this dispensation of the All-wise Providence, we recognize how frail any reliance is upon mere physical strength. Our public-spirited friend was the impersonation of nature's forces, upon whose energies his fellow-citizens long depended for promoting the growth and development of a region which was vitalized by his spirit.

Resolved, That the eminent services of our departed friend in the Councils of the city, in the promotion of its manufacturing interests, in the opening and enlargement of the avenues of trade and travel, and the success of various commercial and banking enterprises, manned by his energies, each and all affording testimony to his work, entitle him to be remembered by the name of a public benefactor.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished to his family and the press, and that they be engrossed upon our minutes.

ACTION OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Safe Deposit Company, held yesterday, the following proceedings were unanimously adopted:

Again the Directors of the Safe Deposit Company mourn the loss of one of their number, making the fourth who has been called away since its organization.

He who filled the chief office from the inception of this institution is now no more, and we who have been so long associated with him, as a body, feel constrained, from our respect for his memory by ordering the following to be placed on the minutes:

"As all-wise God has taken from us our much loved friend and associate, the President of this Company, William Phillips, and to-day, whilst we bow with anguished hearts submissively to the decrees of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot but feel how great is the loss we have sustained—how deep the void which his death has occasioned.

Resolved, That in the death of William Phillips, our late President, the Safe Deposit Company has lost an earnest and faithful friend, a careful, honest and energetic officer, who ever had the best interests of the institution at heart, and whose zealous devotion thereto was manifested wherever occasion required.

Resolved, That in common with his whole community we feel and mourn the loss of him, whose energy, ability, integrity, indomitable will and fixedness of purpose have brought to a successful issue so many valuable enterprises in which he was engaged, and has been greatly benefitted, the interests of our city protected, and in the accomplishment of which he sacrificed his life.

We tender to his family, to whom he was a most devoted husband and friend, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their time of trial and bereavement, and pray that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb may comfort them and assuage their sorrow.

ACTION OF THE FIRE COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking action upon the death of Colonel Phillips. On motion a Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Wilson, and Messrs. Torley, Jones and Walton, was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. The committee recommended the following action, and the report, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, With profound sorrow the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners have heard the announcement of the death of Colonel Wm. Phillips, long acknowledged and honored as one of Pittsburgh's most public spirited citizens, and

Whereas, To the influence and exertions of Col. Phillips, perhaps, more than to any other citizen is due the establishment and the success of this Department in which he always took a just pride. Now, therefore

Resolved, That this action be recorded at length upon our minutes.

Resolved, That the Board attend the funeral in a body, and that the Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers, together with four men from each company, in full uniform, join the procession.

It is also ordered:

That the Superintendent of the alarm telegraph arrange for and have the central alarm bell tolled between the hours of two and four o'clock during the movement of the procession.

That the "William Phillips" engine house and apparatus be draped in mourning for thirty days.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF REVISION.

The Board of Revision met yesterday in Common Council Chamber, B. F. Kennedy in the chair, and Daniel Wenke, Secretary *pro tem.* On motion the following resolution relative to the death of Col. Phillips was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, By the Board of Revision of the City of Pittsburgh, that being profoundly sensible of the individual merit and official influence of Colonel William Phillips, we have heard of his death with extreme regret. As a public officer he performed all his duties with unqualified fidelity, and enjoyed, as he deserved, universal confidence; as a citizen, a man of unbounded generosity of heart, and one who had the interests of the city as dear to him as his own; with one accord we have expressed a general sentiment of sorrow that the public have been deprived of so efficient an officer, the city of a citizen such as any city can ill afford to lose.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory this Board do now adjourn to meet on Friday morning.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday morning. Mr. McCune in the chair.

After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. McCune stated that this was a special meeting to take some action in reference to the death of Col. Phillips, who for so many years has been chairman of this committee. He said it seemed eminently due that formal action should be taken. The loss weighs heavily upon every member of the committee and of the entire community. He was prepared to entertain any motions.

Mr. J. H. Jones moved that a committee be appointed with instructions to report at a subsequent meeting of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Fetterman suggested that a committee of five be appointed with instructions to report at a subsequent meeting of the Finance Committee.

This amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended, was finally adopted and the chair appointed Messrs. Jones, Fetterman, Rolfe, Meyran and McCandless.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. McCune was added to the committee as chairman.

The committee then adjourned.

The Funeral Arrangements.

The following are the arrangements for the funeral, which is to take place to-day:

At ten o'clock the committee of Councils appointed for that purpose will conduct the remains from the residence to City Hall, where they will lie in state until twelve o'clock, when they will be returned to the house.

Services at the house will begin at two o'clock, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, of the First Baptist church.

The funeral cortege will then move in the following order:

Police.
Ministers in carriages.
Fall Bearers.
Trustees of Masonic Fund Society.
Masonic fraternity on foot.
Hearse with the body.
Mourners in carriages.
Councils in carriages.
Fire Department on foot.
Citizens in carriages.

The Masonic fraternity will take charge of the body at the grave.

The route of procession will be down Third avenue to Smithfield street, along Smithfield street to Liberty street, by Liberty street to Tenth street, and thence along Penn avenue to the Allegheny Cemetery.

The grave, in the grave lot by the Rev. D. C. Page, D.D., of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. J. J. Mellyar, preiate of the Masonic fraternity.

The funeral cortege will no doubt be one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city.

The Freehold Bank.

At a meeting of the directors of the Freehold Bank, in which Colonel Phillips was a director since its organization, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Providence to remove from the field of earthly usefulness Colonel William Phillips, a well-known citizen of Pittsburgh, who was a director of this bank since its organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of William Phillips this bank has lost a valued officer, whose labors have been unremitting in the interests of the institution, whose counsel and abilities were always at the service of the bank, and whose experience and judgment have greatly tended to its success.

Resolved, That in common with the municipality whose affairs he has in the main directed during many years past, and the many other corporate and mercantile interests with which he was identified, we mourn his loss as that of one whom it will be difficult to fully supply, and commend his character and energy to the young men of the day as an eminently proper one to imitate.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread at large upon our minutes, and that a copy be furnished to the family of the deceased, and likewise to the press of Pittsburgh for publication.

General Suspension of Business.

The Police Committee of the City Councils met in regular session last evening, Mr. Duff in the chair.

Mr. Watson offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to suspend all business on Thursday next, &c., from one till five o'clock P. M., of Thursday, and that during this intermission of business, that the church and all other bells in the city be tolled in respect to the memory of Col. William Phillips.

On motion the chief of police was instructed to order out all the uniformed men that can be spared, to join in the procession.

On motion the Board of Fire Commissioners were requested to have the central alarm bell tolled during the time the body of Col. Phillips lies in state in Municipal Hall.

The committee then adjourned, to transact any routine business, and adjourned.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.

Meeting of Compositors—Resolutions of Respect.

As noticed elsewhere, Mr. Henry P. Ashe, a well known and respected compositor of this city, died at an early hour yesterday morning. In the afternoon a meeting of the printers of the COMMERCIAL, *Leader*, *Dispatch* and *Telegraph* was held in the composing room of the COMMERCIAL, to take appropriate action.

Mr. Walter Burcher was called to the chair.

On motion, Mr. James Onslow, Mr. James H. Clark and Mr. Hugh Adams were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting on the demise of their friend and late associate.

While the committee were preparing their report, eulogistic remarks were made by intimate friends of the deceased, and a committee was appointed on funeral arrangements, as follows: Messrs. J. W. Douglas, George Dabney and John F. Smith.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with feelings of unfeigned sorrow, of the death of our late associate and fellow-craftsman, Mr. Henry P. Ashe, who, by his quiet manner and gentle manly, unobtrusive deportment, in the discharge of his duties as compositor and proof-reader, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the inscrutable decree of Him who doeth all things well, and whose knowledge a sparrow falleth not to the ground, we cannot refrain from expressing our sad regrets that our friend and brother, whom we have known so long and loved so well, should be thus early in life taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death, by that fell destroyer, consumption, of Mr. Ashe, the profession has lost an honorable, skillful, conscientious member, his family an affectionate husband, indulgent father, and dutiful son and brother, to all of whom we tender our most heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bitter affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, properly engrossed, be furnished the widow of deceased.

The funeral will take place this afternoon from the late residence of deceased, No. 34 Colwell street.

The New Ladder Trial.

A trial of the Skinner Ladder and fire escape took place yesterday afternoon on Fifth avenue, near the Postoffice, and was very successful. The ladders were run up a distance of some eighty feet, and several men ascended. The top or fly ladder was then taken off and two others run up together with two lines of hose. Two members of the fire department ascended, and two streams were thrown up. Fifth avenue, from the top of the ladder, then some sixty-five or seventy feet high, and Mr. Hays engine being used. A large crowd attended, and the expressions generally were strong in approval of the new apparatus.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Rev. Alexander Clark will this evening deliver a lecture at the Bellefield Presbyterian church on "A Race of Mimics."

THE Allegheny ladies visited three saloons on Federal street yesterday, and a number of others, but did not succeed in inducing any of the proprietors to sign the pledge.

A BOY two o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. J. Kennedy's grocery store, No. 5 Taunehill street, was entered by thieves; and $137 stolen from the money drawer. Very little else was taken.

THE two boys named Norrs and Henry, who were charged before Acting Mayor Nellis, of Allegheny, with stealing coal from the railway, had a hearing yesterday afternoon and were held for court.

THE will of Henry Pengel, formerly of Allegheny, was filed this morning and admitted to probate. The whole of his estate, he bequeaths to his wife Maria, and she also appoints her sole executrix. The will is dated February 5, 1863.

THE inauguration concert of the grand organ of the Pittsburgh Female College will be given at the institution this evening. A splendid programme has been prepared, and those favored with an invitation will have the opportunity of enjoying rich music from one of the grandest organs in the country.

A CONTROVERSY calls the attention to a brake in the water pipe opposite No. 85 Locust street, which has been wasting water for the past two weeks. The question is, is that the street which was recently graded, but not paved, is almost impassible mud hole. Whose duty is it to have it repaired?"

THE crusading ladies of this city were too much fatigued to resume the work yesterday, and remained in meeting at the rooms of the Alliance during the entire day. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing and short discussions upon the best method of conducting the crusade, and of the result of the work already done.

HON. S. J. R. MCMILLAN, a native and formerly a member of the bar of this city, but who for some fifteen years past has been a resident of Minnesota, has been appointed by the Governor of that State to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. Judge McMillan at the time of his appointment, was serving his second term on the Supreme Bench of the State. He is well known and highly esteemed here.

THE driver of Carson Bros.' sewing machine wagon last evening placed his own life in jeopardy, as well as the lives of a man and woman riding in the vehicle. He attempted to drive across the Fort Wayne Railroad track on Federal street, Allegheny, before an approaching locomotive, which was a short distance off, and the horse was frightened and made a spring forward, carrying away the forepart of the wagon, and throwing the three persons upon the track. The locomotive was stopped a few feet from the demolished wagon.

SAYS the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: The ladies of Pittsburgh having allowed a sufficient length of time for their finger nails to grow, announce that now they are ready to renew the crusade, whether the Mayor prohibit it or not. We don't envy the Pittsburgh policeman, upon whom shall devolve the duty of arresting the first one of those that St. Louis reporter's pen-picture of Salvina, as "the Syrean tiger disturbed at his feast of blood," isn't a circumstance to that of the average crusaders, interrupted in her fight with some harmless, good-natured vendor of lager.

THE Washington *Star* of Tuesday says: This morning special Detective Jas. Biondon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., accompanied by Mr. Alexander Postley, arrived here with a requisition of Gov. Hartranft, for the arrest of Dr. E. F. Cooper, who was convicted in that city of adultery with one Lollie De Mott on the 23th of December last, and was released on $1,000 bonds pending a motion for a new trial. Mr. Postley going on his bond. Application was made for a warrant to Chief Justice Carter about 9:30 o'clock, and the papers being in form, the warrant was issued, and in a short time Mr. B. had him in custody. He will leave for Pittsburgh this afternoon.

Ask Your Grocer

for Peruvian Stone Finish.

A. Milliken & Co.

No. 64 Smithfield street, manufacturers of furniture of all kinds, are selling off at cost in order to dispose of their stock preparatory to building.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is convenient to all the places of amusement.

Peruvian Stone Finish

for whitening stone steps, sills, hearths, &c. For sale by all grocers.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more especially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Pine,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClaren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

The Success Cooking Stove.

We have introduced a new cook stove under the above name, which we claim to be the best cooking stove we have ever put on the market. Call and exame it at

JOHN B. HERRON & Co.'s,
TTHS No. 29 Liberty street.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

and "Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Just glance at the array of medals awarded them for perfection of quality:

Grand International Exhibition, Paris, 1867.
Grand International Exhibition, London, 1862.
Grand International Exhibition, Havre, 1868.
Grand International Exhibition, Hamburg, 1863.
Grand International Exhibition, Cologne, 1865.
Of the Netherlands at Amsterdam, 1869.
Also, at American Institute, and innumerable State and agricultural fairs throughout the country.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1871.—I find, after a thorough trial, Duryeas' Starch the best in all particulars of any I have ever used.

GEO. M. HUNGER,
Proprietor Munger's Opera House Laundry.
TTHS

Peruvian Stone Finish

gives the stones a natural appearance.

Million and Success.

We would ask all who intend buying a new Cook Stove to call and examine the Million and Success at JOHN B. HERRON & Co.'s,
TTHS No. 29 Liberty street.

LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Interesting Report of the Secretary—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny, was held on Monday evening last at Dr. Swift's church, when the report of the Secretary was received. We give below extracts containing the more important points:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

There is perhaps no labor in which Christians are engaged, that meets with more universal favor than the work of the Bible Society. It is then, with the happy assurance, that this society has heretofore, and will continue to meet with the sympathy and good will of all, that we present the work of another year to our Christian friends.

In looking over the past year, we are again reminded of the love and care of our Heavenly Father, in that our lives have been precious in His sight; and with but one exception we are all here—and are still permitted to be workers together with our Lord. The one taken from us is Miss Sarah Nimick. We pause before we pay a word of tribute to a character so pure, so elevated and so refined with Christian love as was that of this dear one. She was unobtrusive and amiable in her disposition, eminently endowed with the grace of the Spirit, which are love, joy, peace, meekness, gentleness. She was ever ready to speak in the cause of truth and right, yet no wounding word could fall from her lips, for in them was the law of kindness. It seems but a few days ago since we met her kindly face, but she is not, for God took her.

During the past year we have met regularly on the first Monday of each month. Our meetings here continue well attended. The reading of our Bible women's reports give great interest to these meetings. We have had three Bible women occupying useful fields of labor in this interesting part of the work of our society. One of these was compelled to give up her work by a long and severe illness, the other two have been constantly employed, and we feel that their labors continue to have a blessed influence on those among whom they visit. The number of visits made by the Bible women during the past year is four thousand five hundred and thirty.

INTEMPERANCE.

Among others a visitor writes April, 1873: "In a home where drunkenness and sin have reigned, the wife was suddenly taken ill. She had lived a careless, wicked life, and had been often entreated to change her sinful course, but in vain. She died in great agony of mind as well as body. She found a wounded spirit more than she could bear. The men engaged in the liquor business in the neighborhood went in to see her, and seeing the wretched, desolate condition of the drunkard's home, offered to bury her. It is almost impossible to introduce the Gospel, where Alcohol reigns. When will it be dethroned?" The same visitor writes, "As I walked home one evening after my daily rounds, I could recollect, and count seven families ruined by drink, all living near each other. In an adjoining block I counted nineteen every one of whom uses stimulants as a beverage." The same states that she had found 750 families from first to last who were in the habit of using drink during the past year."

In our last year's report, we merely alluded to the ravages of intemperance, as seen by the Bible woman in the homes of those among whom they visit. The enemy has not been gained the day, and were proudly triumphant over their victory. Now we can but stand aside in wonder at what our eyes see and out ears hear. We thank God and take courage, when we see that the hearts of Christian women are being stirred to a sense of their duty, and that God's own way, in the spirit of faith and humble trust, are looking to Him who only can save them. We hope and believe the long looked for day is approaching when not only shall the curse of intemperance shall be blotted out forever, but when every form of sensual and sinful performance, it is probably a fair sample of the business houses of that sweet-scented village. Chicago is nothing unless tricky. For smartness it beats the world. The merchants consult their wits how to circulate lies about the men of rival cities, and the more groundless and barefaced their falsehoods, the more do they pride themselves upon their enterprise. Rotten corn, murrained beef, trichina pork, blue milk and pasteboard soled shoes are the principal commodities that Chicago sells abroad as first-class articles.

Chicago drummers are noted for their consummate impudence and cheek. They go everywhere, but one of them seldom visits a town twice in succession. As advertisers, the Chicago merchants are immense. They will publish an advertisement of a dangerous character of goods as coming from the manufactories, when, in truth, the same stock has been on sale in Boston ever since the Bunker Hill monument was erected. The favorite mode of advertising at present go is by means of printed circulars. These are usually crammed full of lies designed to deceive the honest country dealer, and wheedle him out of his money. Chief in enterprise consists in sending these lying lying circulars to the customers of merchants of other cities, many of whom bite at the gilded bait, and send in their orders. But the Chicago drummer sometimes overreaches himself in attempting to overreach others, and then he squeals like a stuck pig with a pain in his kidneys. Here is a case in point:

In February, 1873, the great Chicago iron house of Hall, Kimbark & Co. scattered broadcast, through the mails, a printed circular offering to sell Jenks' patent seat springs for $2 per pair—an article that cost them at that time about $1 50 per pair. Mr. Geo. D. Hall, a heavy iron dealer of St. Louis, received one of these circulars by mail, and immediately telegraphed to the Chicago house to send him three thousand pairs. The Chicago firm saw that they were detected in their trick, and refused to fill the order. Mr. Hall determined to hold Chicago to her word, and, after some sharp correspondence, he caused a suit to be filed in the Circuit Court here against the firm for $5,000 as damages. Soon after this a member of the Chicago firm arrived in this city on his way to the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, and while in this city was served on him by the sheriff. The case was transferred to the United States Circuit Court and the trial took place, Hon. J. K. Kane presiding, at the May term. Griffiff, and Messrs. Lee and Adams for the defendants. Depositions were read, showing that the Chicago house considered that the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,250—being the difference between the price of the spring at the date of the circular and the price a week